THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.—NO. 17. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1871. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE EXILED FENIANS.

Return of the Heroes.

Row Among the Receivers.

A Cincinnati Libel Suit.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

THE FENIANS ARRIVED.

A Scrub Race for the Capture of the Irish Voters—The Cuba Boarded by the Rival Committees—A Row in the Cabin.

At length, after much anxious expectation, some of the released Fenian prisoners have arrived. At about 9 o'clock last night the Cuba appeared at Upper Quarantine, and the anxiously and oft asked question as to how many of the released Fenians were actually on board was solved. They turned out to be five only in number—Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, the best known, perhaps, of all; Charles Underwood O'Connell, John Devoe, Captain John McClure, and Henry S. Mulleda. They met with what, at first, seemed a magnificent reception, but what was in reality to the evident sorrow of the men whom it was intended to honor—a political move, resulting in dissatisfaction, disunion, and a failure to achieve that genuine *eclat* which was desired by many.

THE COLLECTOR'S COMMITTEE.

The committees of the Fenian organizations, which Collector Murphy marshalled to capture the coming voters yesterday, spent the greater portion of the day at the Astor House, in Parlor No. 14. About 9 o'clock they went down to the cutter Bronx, in order not to lose any time in case the Cuba should be signalled, but at the suggestion of the Collector they soon after returned to the Astor House. At 7 o'clock the meeting was called to order by General Millen, who stated that he had just had an interview with the Collector, and had made arrangements to frustrate the plans adopted by the Tammany organization to forestall this committee.

The Antelope had already gone down to lie in wait for the Cuba, but a revenue cutter would be despatched immediately with a boarding officer with instructions to run outside the Hook, wait for the Cuba, and when she arrived board her and prevent any persons save the members of the committee from communicating with the refugees. A meeting would be held at 8½ o'clock, when it would be determined whether the committee should remain at the Astor House until the despatch announcing the arrival of the Cuba should be received, or whether they would go down the bay in the cutter Bronx.

Collector Murphy, on leaving the Custom House at about 6 o'clock, proceeded to the barge-office, where he remained until 7½, and then went on board the Bronx. Soon after that cutter left Pier No. 3 North River, and sailed down the bay, and a short time afterward a despatch was received at the barge-office announcing that the Cuba was in the offing. Among the party left behind by the sudden departure of the Bronx were a number of United Irishmen, but the whole of the Irish refugees were, singularly enough, on hand in time. During the afternoon it was observed that there were contentions and jealousies cropping out among the committee, and fears were expressed lest one party might, to use a familiar phrase, indorse the other. The result proves that the fears were correctly grounded.

THE TAMMANY COMMITTEE.

Tammany Hall, as is well known, recently made a move in reference to the reception of the relieved Fenians that was meant to be productive of great results in the way of political capital. Every effort was made to carry out the plan to a successful issue, vigilance being doubled, when it was discovered that an invitation was about to be tendered to the patriots by Collector Murphy, in the name of the United States. So the welcome was narrowed down to a paltry struggle between political parties. From an early hour yesterday morning the steamer Antelope, chartered for the occasion by the Tammany Reception Committee, lay at Castle Garden, with steam up and ready to start at a moment's notice. At 4½ o'clock in the evening no despatch announcing the sighting of the Cuba having been received, the Antelope started from Castle Garden, the band playing "The Harp that Once Through Tara's Halls." A large crowd watched her departure. The crew of a United States war frigate in the bay cheered the Antelope enthusiastically, and the greeting was heartily returned. On board the Antelope were City Chamberlain Bradley, Colonel William R. Roberts, John Mitchel, Dr. Carnochan, Health Officer of the port; Bernard Casserly, Superintendent of Castle Garden; Aldermen Dimond and Duffy, Judge Connolly, Father Keating, formerly secretary of Father Matthew, and nearly one hundred others. A force of fourteen policemen under the command of Sergeant Picott preserved excellent order under, in many instances, very trying circumstances. The Antelope proceeded to Sandy Hook, but no tidings of the arrival of the Cuba having been received, went back as far as Tompkinsville.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE CUBA.

Shortly before 9 o'clock the firing of guns was heard, and the news reached the Antelope that the Cuba had arrived. A scene of indescribable enthusiasm ensued. Cheer after cheer went up from the party on board the Antelope, and the band played in succession "The Star-Spangled Banner," "Home Again," and the "Wearing of the Green." Every one rushed to the side of the Antelope, and peered out in the direction of the Cuba. Greetings and unbounded enthusiasm prevailed on all sides. In a short time Dr. Carnochan came on board, and the Antelope steamed out toward the Cuba. The Andrew Fletcher, with the Knights of St. Patrick on board, was lying alongside the Cuba. Shouts of "Is that the Cuba?" were heard from the crowd on board the Antelope, and the answer "Yes" being received, cheer after cheer again went up.

THE CUBA BOARDED.

In a short time a deputation, consisting of Mr. Mullaly, Dr. Duryea, Colonel J. W. Byron, Wm. L. Cole, and James Mitchell, representing the Knights of St. Patrick, boarded the Cuba. Shortly afterwards the Tammany Reception Committee, headed by Richard O'Gorman, Wm. R. Roberts, and Senator Bradley went on board the Cuba. It was then for the first time discovered that the released Fenians on board were five in number, viz.:—O'Donovan Rossa, Captain John McClure, Charles Underwood O'Connell, John Devoy, and Henry S. Mulleda.

FORMAL CONGRATULATIONS.

Mr. Mullaly tendered the released prisoners the congratulations of the Knights of St. Patrick. Colonel Roberts followed, offering them, on behalf of the Tammany Hall General Committee, a welcome to New York. He was followed by Richard O'Gorman, who presented them the formal invitation drafted by the Committee. A crowd of people had by this time assembled in the cabin of the Cuba, and much interest and excitement prevailed. These were heightened when General F. F. Millen presented himself, and offered the prisoners welcome in the name of the United States.

Mr. Mullaly—Are you the United States?

General Millen—No; but I wish to save these men from being made the tools of Tammany tricksters.

Intense excitement and turmoil followed. O'Donovan Rossa and his associates were much embarrassed. They retired to consult, and returned the following manly reply:—

REPLY OF O'DONOVAN ROSSA.

ON BOARD THE CUBA, Jan. 19, 1871.—To the gentlemen of the several deputations for receiving the Irish Exiles—Gentlemen: We thank you all for your invitations, and we will accept all, but we are only a few of many. Our fellow-prisoners are on the way hither, and we will take no public step until they arrive. You look upon us as representing the cause of Ireland, for the interests of which cause we desire that all Irishmen should be united. It is painful to us, to-night, to see so much dissension amongst yourselves. For what your reception concerns us as individuals we care but little, compared to what we feel about it in connection with the interests of Irish independence, and as you have not united harmoniously to receive us we will not decide upon anything till the arrival of our brothers. We will remain on board the ship to-night, and we will go to a hotel to-morrow.

We remain, gentlemen,

Yours very respectfully,
JEREMIAH O'DONOVAN ROSSA,
CHAS. UNDERWOOD O'CONNELL,
JOHN DEVOY,
JOHN MCCLURE,
HENRY S. MULLADA.

Fruitless efforts were made for some time by the representatives of both political parties to get the men on board their respective steamers. Collector Murphy was on board, and the contest between him and the representatives of Tammany was so prolonged that it was half-past 1 o'clock this morning before the Andrew Fletcher started for the city. The released Fenians remained on board the Cuba.—*N. Y. Times to-day.*

NOVEL LIBEL SUIT.

A Gentleman Denies that He Hung Himself, or that He is Otherwise Dead, and Brings a Suit Against Parties who Assert the Contrary.

This seems to be the truly pitiful condition of Daniel Jacobs. Daniel has filed a petition in the Court of Common Pleas, setting forth that Frederick Wamsgans, inteading to injure plaintiff (the said Daniel) and bring him into public disgrace, caused to be published in the Cincinnati *Volksblatt* an article headed "The Suicide Mania."

We extract the portions of the article which seem to have caused this trouble:—

At No. 554 Hamilton road resided a huckster, who, during the election campaigns of last year, distinguished himself through his glowing hate against the Union and the Republican candidates, and who, on many occasions, brought this, his hate, to view, so that the neighbors were caused to believe that he had been a Southern bushwhacker during the war.

The whole appearance of this dark man as well as his demeanor, which in the past had become unbearable in his family, a wife and five children, gave occasion to the belief in the neighborhood that he was pursued by an evil demon in the form of remorse, which made his life a burden to him. On last Saturday morning this demon showed itself worse than before, as Jacobs, without any cause whatever, began to kill his family, misused his relatives, and then attempted to take his life by hanging himself.

It appears that this case threatens to dry up the sources of information heretofore opened to reporters; for if the plaintiff is successful, no one hereafter will consent to be interviewed, with a libel suit threatening him in the future.

The case came up for trial yesterday.

Plaintiff testified that he had gone into his loft to procure a rope; in fetching it down the noose got about his neck and he swung round, knocked his head against the wall and cried out for his son to fetch a knife and cut him down. In this way the report got out. He had to lie down for awhile, and the next day went into the country.

The defendant testified that it was a general rumor that plaintiff had committed suicide, and he merely stated to the reporter what he heard. He had no malice.

The plaintiff himself testified that wherever he went the article followed and injured him. He went to Kentucky, and there, after working a short time, he was discharged. He was told that he was a bushwhacker, and that they did not wish to have anything to do with bushwhackers.

At another place in Kentucky he was met with the charge that he had been hanged; at still other places people pretended that they believed it was only his ghost that was seeking employment. At all times he was pointed out and jeered at as the man who had hanged himself, and who was a bushwhacker. He also said the report of his death was wholly false, and had been started by defendant, who disliked him. The argument is in progress.—*Cincinnati Times, Jan.* 18.

FLOODED ROME.

Further Particulars Concerning the Inundation of the Tiber.

Rome (Dec. 29) correspondence of the Pall Mall Gazette.

In the Leonine City the flood has completely surrounded the Vatican, but to-day it is so far abated that visitors can reach the apostolic palace in a carriage by allowing the horses to wade up to their bellies. The Pope has shown his usual sympathy for the poor in this emergency, sending out large sums of money, which have greatly alleviated the prevailing misery. The Holy Father's gifts were especially beneficial among the Jews in the Ghetto, where, owing to the proximity of the Tiber, the flood poured in without a moment's notice, and consequently committed the greatest havoc.

The Pope received on his fete-day several presents of money, in sums varying from 200,000 to 20,000 francs, and he is thus able to give freely. France, in the midst of her deadly struggle for existence, sent him 170,000 francs. The Holy Father gave audiences to the Corps Diplomatique, including M. Lefevre, Charge d'Affaires of France. The prelates consider it a bad omen that the number of receptions was thirteen. I am informed that an officer from the King of Italy presented himself daily at the Vatican for nearly a fortnight with a letter from the King to the Pope, asking him to relieve King Amadeus from the excommunication laid on the House of Savoy, but was finally told by Cardinal Antonelli that the letter could not be received. The delay, however, indicates hesitation on the part of the Pope, and consequently the existence of a more conciliatory disposition.

The Holland Testimonial.

The local performances, in New York and Brooklyn, so far as can now be ascertained, have yielded about $6000. The Academy performances on Saturday, and a special performance by Mr. Fechter and Miss Leclerq, next Wednesday, at the French Theatre, will close the testimonial enterprise, and there is every reason to think that it will be recorded as one of the most brilliant successes ever made in dramatic annals. The most impressive incident to our mind was an offering of $2, made last night, at Wallack's Theatre, by a manifestly poor man, who declined to give any name. Incidents like this require no comment. They show the innate nobleness of human nature.—*N. Y. Tribune to-day.*

Propriety.

The N. Y. *Commercial Advertiser* says of a recent performance of *opera bouffe* in that city: Aimee sang and acted the role of *La Perichole* as only a born French woman could do it. She was wonderfully pretty, wonderfully vivacious, and came wonderfully near carrying *abandon* beyond the strict rules of propriety. An instance of the latter was the lifting of her foot to the level of the Viceroy's head, a gymnastic feat that was greeted with a storm of hisses.

SECOND EDITION

DER KAISER VON DEUTSCHLAND.

His Proclamation.

Rejoicings in Versailles.

A Gross Outrage.

"Sin Plated with Gold."

Geary Pardons Ficken.

The Felony Compounded

Curran's "Blood-Money."

$20,000 the Amount.

Penna. Constitutional Convention.

FROM EUROPE.

The German Empire—Proclamation of the New Emperor.

LONDON, Jan. 18—8:30 P. M.—King William has issued the following proclamation at Versailles on the occasion of his assumption of the Imperial crown. He says:—"In consequence of the appeal of the German Princes and of the free towns for us to restore the German Empire after a lapse of sixty years, we announce that we considere it our duty to accept the Imperial dignity. Henceforth we and our successors will bring to the title of Emperor of Germany the hope that God will vouchsafe a blissful future to the Fatherland, and that under our auspices its ancient splendor may be restored. We partake of the dignity, conscious of our duty to preserve with German fidelity the right of the empire and of its members to maintain peace, and to support and strengthen the independence of Germany, in the hope that the German people will reap in a lasting peace within our boundaries the fruits of their bloody battles, and be safe against the renewal of French attacks. God grant that we and our successors may protect the empire, not by warlike conquest but by works of peace, freedom, and civilization."

English Parliament Prorogued.

LONDON, Jan. 18—10 P. M.—The prorogation of Parliament until the 9th of February is gazetted.

The Adjournment of the Conference

on the Eastern question until the 24th is confirmed.

General Faidherbe

reached Flus on Monday.

Yesterday there was an

Outpost Skirmish

near Bapaume. The stores at Arras are being removed to Lille. The French hold St. Quentin. Belgian troops are moving to the frontier. There was a great

Military Pageant at Versailles

to-day in honor of the restoration of the German empire.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Fatal Accident.

HELENA, Montana Territory, Jan. 19.—H. C. Fredericksen, Treasurer of Deer Lodge county, formerly a resident of Council Bluffs, was thrown from his buggy last night, and died four hours afterwards.

This afternoon a meeting of the citizens of the county was held, to express their universal sorrow at the death of Mr. Fredericksen.

Sale of Silver Mines.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 19.—A sale of three-fourths of the famous Anna Silver Mines, in Little Cottonwood canon, has just been made to W. B. Lent and other capitalists of San Francisco, for $900,000 in gold. The remaining one-fourth of the mine is still owned by Mr. Warren Hassey, of this place, who declines selling. Much interest is manifested in the sale, it being the first really important investment made by outsiders in the mines of Utah.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Fire in Concord.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 20.—S. M. Tuck & Co.'s steam hosiery mill at Lake Village, for some time unused, was burned this morning. Loss $8500; insured.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Complimentary Dinner to Mr. Forney.

The following correspondence explains itself:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17, 1871.—Colonel John W. Forney—Dear Sir—Your colaborers in journalism in Washington learning with regret of your departure after an active service of twenty-five years in this city, desire to submit some mark of their appreciation of your ability as a journalist and your worth and position as a citizen. They therefore beg to tender you a complimentary dinner, to be given at such time as may conform to your pleasure and convenience. We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

Crosby S Noyes, W. J. Murtagh, John M. Morris, Thomas B. Florence, O. K. Harris, A. B. Talcott, Ben. Perley Poore, L. A. Gobright, George W. Adams, W. B. Shaw, J. McFarland, and others.

MR. FORNEY'S REPLY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, 1871.—Gentlemen:—I thank you for your letter of this date, inviting me to a public dinner, in recognition of my services as a newspaper man at the nation's capital. Such an honor is far more precious to me than all the realized ambition of the politician. And it is because I am proud of your profession and of mine, and of its dignity and its claims to the respect of other vocations, that I see among the names of your courteous letter those of gentlemen of every diversity of party and of opinion. May I not be allowed the hope that this is a good sign of brotherhood and chivalric devotion to our great work?

Saturday, the 28th, will suit me exactly, when I hope to prove how truly I am your friend.

J. W. FORNEY.

Messrs. Noyes, Murtagh, Poore and others.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Stocks strong and active. Money easy at 6@7 per cent. Gold, 110¾. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 109½; do. 1864, do., 108¾; do. 1865, do. 108¾; do. 1865, new, 107⅞; do. 1867, 108⅜ do. 1868, 108¾; Missouri 6s, 90; Canton Co., 69; Cumberland pref., 26; New York Central and Hudson River, 93¾; Erie, 22½; Reading, 98⅜; Adams Express, 66¼; Michigan Central, 117⅜; Michigan Southern, 89¼; Illinois Central, 133; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 105½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 93½; Western Union Telegraph, 47¾.

FROM THE STATE.

Pardon of Ficken.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 20.—Richard Ficken has been pardoned of all offenses pending against him, and the recognizance in his case has been remitted. The application was supported by a petition for clemency signed by W. R. Leeds, William B. Elliott, William McCandless, Frank McLaughlin, Thomas Ashton, R. H. Beatty, J. T. Pettit, William Moran, and Representatives Lamon, Dumbell, Hagar, Duffy, Cloud, Quigley, Mooney, Albright, Josephs, and McGowan.

Then follows a letter from the father of the lad Curran to the Governor, saying:—"Please consider any protest I may have made against the exercise of executive clemency in the case of Richard Ficken as withdrawn, and in behalf of his wife and children I hope you will give the application for his pardon a favorable consideration. J. C. CURRAN."

Then follows the statement of Curran that he had received $20,000 as full and final payment to his son, that he has never had any feeling of personal enmity against Ficken, and considers that his duty to his son compels him to accept this proposition. He believes Ficken to have already suffered deeply, and is not desirous, unless the law compels him, to be instrumental in causing any other punishment or further anxiety or distress, or to oppose any application submitted for Executive clemency.

The petition of the son of Ficken sets forth that his father's house had been subject to attack by half-grown boys, and on the occasion of the shooting his father picked up a pocket pistol, and running out, fired it, the ball glancing off the step into the leg of the lad. He also believes that the lad will fully recover.

Attorney-General Brewster, after examining the papers, concluded, first, that the defendant was guilty of very gross negligence; second, that he had no intent to inflict bodily harm; third, that he has been heavily punished; fourth, that the signatures attached to the papers are a guarantee of the merits of this application, etc.

A letter from William B. Mann and Lewis C. Cassidy, counsel for Ficken, sets forth that there was not the slightest intention to commit crime, and in view of this fact and of the unquestionably excellent reputation of Ficken, and of his settlement for the benefit of the injured lad ($20,000) and the acquiesence of his parents in this application, the Executive clemency is called for. A similar letter from Chief Malholland is also on file. There are also telegrams showing that the several court officials had been communicated with. The pardon is dated to-day.

The Public Printing.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 20.—Tuesday next is the time fixed by law for the reception of proposals and awarding the contract for the public printing for the term of three years, dating from July 1 next. Although there are thousands of dollars passing annually through the hands of the Public Printer, there is as yet but one gentleman who has publicly announced his intention of becoming a competitor. Other names are whispered, but the rumors can be traced to no definite source. Mr. Singerly, the present Public Printer, will again enter the arena.

The bill introduced a few days ago, incorporating the

Germantown and Branchtown Passenger Railroad Company,

provides that the railway shall begin at the depot of the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad Company, at the former point, and run through any street that may be selected in the Twenty-second, Twenty-fifth, and Twenty-eighth wards. It is also provided that either steam or horses may be used.

Plan for a Constitutional Convention.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 20.—John S Mann, chairman of the House Committee on Constitutional Convention, has reported a bill from the committee. It provides that an election shall be held on the second Tuesday of next June to vote for a convention or no convention, and at the same time the people shall elect delegates. The Governor is to announce the result by proclamation, and the convention is to be called on the first Tuesday of September, at Harrisburg. The delegates are to be apportioned in this wise, viz:—Forty are to be chosen at large, each voter to vote for twenty. One hundred and three are to be chosen from the Senatorial districts. Each single district to elect three, and each voter to vote for two. In double districts each man is to vote for four, and the six highest candidates are to be declared elected. In Philadelphia the voters are each to vote for three, and the four highest are to be declared elected. The whole convention will consist of one hundred and three members. The pay is named at twelve dollars per diem for two hundred days, and five dollars per diem in excess of that time. The above bill must be regarded simply as the report of a committee, which may be very materially changed by the Legislature.

FROM NEW YORK.

Burglar Shot and Captured.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Jan. 20.—The store of Clark & Elston, in Unionville, was entered last night by a burglar, who was shot and wounded by Mr. Elston. The burglar was taken to jail.

Filkins Reported as Identified.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—It is reported here that Mr. Halpine, the express messenger, has identified Filkins as the man who shot him and robbed the express.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 20.—Cotton dull; middling upland, 12c.; low middling, 14½c. Flour very firm, and the scarcity of stock restricts business. Wheat firm, and choice higher; choice white, $2; fair to prime, $1 70@1 75; prime to choice red, $1 80@2; fair to good, $1 70@1 75; common, $1 60@1 65; Ohio and Indiana, $1 70@1 75; Pennsylvania, $1 40@1 50. Corn dull and lower; white, 80@82c; yellow, 77c. Oats dull at 55@56c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky strong and in good demand at 92@93c. for wood and iron-bound.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Dr. Reid's Case.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson.

The court is still engaged with the case of Dr. O. W. Reid, charged with performing a criminal surgical operation upon a young woman. Washington Painter, the lover of the girl, is jointly indicted with Reid as having procured the operation to be performed, and during the present week he had married the girl. She, of course, is the principal witness, and without her testimony there can be no conviction. When she was called upon the stand she was sworn upon her *voir dire*, and stated that she was now the wife of Washington Painter. The prisoner's counsel then objected to her examination, upon the ground that she was incompetent to testify against the defendant, her husband, because she would then stand in the position of a witness against her husband, though he was not on trial. The lawyers then entered upon a full discussion of this point, citing a great number of authorities, and at the close of our report were still speaking.

THIRD EDITION

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

The Army Appropriation Bill.

Condition of the South.

The Defeat in Georgia.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE STATE.

Proceedings in the Senate—Adjournment Until Tuesday Next.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 20.—The Senate is not in session. The House occupied the entire morning session in receiving reports of the standing committees and petitions, among which were the following:—

By Mr. Mann, from Henry D. Moore and other citizens, in favor of prohibiting the sale of liquor on election days.

Mr. Reyburn, from generals and other officers of the 1st Division, against the formation of independent companies in that division.

Adjourned until next Tuesday at half-past 11 o'clock.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 20.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Republican State Central Committee.

by the death of the late Hon. John Covode, being without a chairman, it is determined, after the meetings held in Philadelphia, and a conference of leading Republicans held here, that the call for the State Convention to meet March 10, 1871, at Harrisburg, will be issued by the Chairman of the Executive Committee, M. H. Dickinson, in conjunction with the Secretaries of the committee, George W. Hamersly, M. S. Quay, and James W. M. Newlin, and that Mr. Dickinson will call the convention to order.

FROM NEW YORK.

Shocking Suicide.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Patrick Kelly, aged sixty years, a laboring man of Newark, N. J., committed suicide at 2 o'clock this morning, by placing his head under the wheels of a passing freight train on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, at Newark. He was instantly killed. He had suffered during the night with severe neuralgia, which is supposed to have affected his mind.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Cotton dull and nominal; sales of 800 bales middling upland at 15½c.; middling Orleans, 15¾c. Flour firmer and advanced 5@10c.; sales of 16,000 barrels State at $5 10@7; Ohio at $6 60@7 80; Western at $5 80@7 35; Southern at $6 65@8 50. Wheat firm; sales of 30,000 bushels new spring at $1 50; red Western at $1 53@1 55. Corn steady; sales of 39,000 bushels new mixed Western at 80c. Oats firm; sales of 23,000 bushels Ohio at 61@62½c. Beef steady. Pork heavy and lower; new mess, $21 25; old, $20 75; prime, $18@19. Lard heavy; steam, 11¾@12¾c.; kettle, 13c. Whisky dull at 92½c.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Army Appropriation Bill.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Appropriation Committee finished the Army Appropriation bill to-day, and authorized Mr. Dickey to report it to the House. It appropriates twenty-seven and a half millions, which is two millions less than the bill of last year. The Secretary of War cut down the original estimates of the bureau officers about half a million, and the committee reduced his estimates three-quarters of a million more.

Southern Pacific Railroad Troubles.

The conflicting interests of the Southern Pacific Railroad are as far from reconcillation as ever, and the chances are that, through the want of harmony on the part of those having it in charge, the bill will fail at this session. It seems that General Fremont refuses to accede to the new arrangement made by Marshall O Roberts and his friends, and Roberts will no carry out Fremont's idea.

The Land Office.

The Senate Committee on Public Lands agreed to-day to report favorably the nomination of Willis Drummond as Commissioner of the Land Office in place of Mr. Wilson. The latter gentleman's friends will make a desperate fight in the Senate to save him, but they will fail.

Butler's Resolution.

The House Appropriation Committee has not definitely disposed of Ben. Butler's resolution to appoint a commission to investigate the affairs of the Pacific Railroad.

The Ways and Means Committee will take up the question of

The Income Tax

next Monday, and decide whether or not to abolish it. Boutwell is opposed to its repeal, and it is understood the President favors it as a matter of popular policy.

The Defeat in Georgia.

Governor Bullock, of Georgia, has written a letter here wherein he charges that the Republican defeat in the recent election there is due to the course pursued by Attorney-General Akerman.

Condition of the South.

The select committee under Morton's resolution to inquire into the affairs of the South will be appointed to day and proceed at once to business. It is understood that Senator Scott will be chairman, Morton declining on account of ill-health.

THE "SAGINAW."

The Recent Disaster—Letter from Paymaster George H. Read.

The family of Paymaster George H. Read, of the lost United States steamer Saginaw, have received from him an interesting letter, of which the following is a copy:—

OCEAN ISLAND, Nov. 15, 1870.—You will, of course, be surprised to get a letter from this desert island, but it has now a population of ninety-three souls, the Saginaw's late crew. In short, we were wrecked here, and the Saginaw is no more. We left Midway Islands on the evening of Friday, Oct. 28, and the next morning found ourselves, at 3½ A M, thumping on the reef. We staid by the ship until daylight, when we got out four boats and provisions, all we could. I saved my safe and part of the ship's books, and about one-fourth of my clothes and my watch.

If you could see me now, you would hardly recognize me; a pair of boots almost large enough for two feet in one; ragged pants and an old felt hat; no coat—I keep that for evenings when it is cool. I have my uniform saved; I put that on to come ashore with. We had to wade about 200 feet on the reef, and I stood in the water half the day, passing provisions to the boats. Then went ashore and got out bread from boxes and dried it. We have been living on very short allowance, and are thankful for a spoonful of mashed potatoes and a small piece of meat twice a day, with a cup of tea in the morning. I am thankful that we are all saved, and hope to see you all in three months. The gig has been decked over, and is to start for Honolulu to-morrow or next day for relief. Ocean Island is similar to Midway in construction, but larger, and the coral reef is much further from the land. We have for breakfast this morning some of the brown albatross or goonies, as we call them. We shall not want for meat, as there is an abundance of fish, seal, and turtle, so that we have no fear of starving, although the flour, rice, and bread will last for about two and a half months more.

I hope this will reach you before you get anxious about us, for if the gig is not successful we expect to be here until the middle of March. I shall send this in her to be mailed from Honolulu. Our executive officer and four men go in her, and a perilous trip it will be, for she is only twenty-four feet long. The ship Ocean was wrecked here twenty-five or thirty years ago, and much old drift-wood is found on the beach. Most of our sails were saved, and we are all comfortable in good tents. I am very well, but hungry. We have dug wells, but found no fresh water. At present we have a good condenser from the boiler we had on board belonging to the contractor. I am sure there never was a ship-wrecked crew having more conveniences than we have.

I should like to write to more of my friends, but space in the boat is scarce, and everybody is writing. Yours affectionately,

GEORGE H. READ,
Paymaster United States steamer Saginaw.

N. Y. MONEY MARKET OF YESTERDAY.

From the Herald.

"The chief event of the day in Wall street was the sudden and great relaxation in the money market under the disbursements of the Government in payment for the five-twenty bonds purchased the previous day. The speculative clique who are seeking to produce stringency by the withdrawal of money from the street have not given up the attempt, for the banks lately creditor at the Clearing House have not shown the return of the money; but their efforts have been rendered futile by the immense concentration of money at this centre from the rural districts and out-of-town banks.

"In fact the market was already passing out of their control when the Government disbursed money. Yesterday, at the close, they were unable to keep up the rate on call. This morning they made a desperate effort to start activity and frightened some small dealers into paying seven per cent. gold, but after 2 o'clock money was offered in such abundance that letters were forced to accept six and five per cent. rather than lose interest over night, while some borrowers were supplied at as low as four per cent. It was a money *crevasse*, which broke down the barriers of the clique and flooded the street, the tide being suddenly swelled towards the close of banking hours by the payments from the Sub-Treasury. While the pool are said to be the victims of internal treachery, other reports state that their failure is the result of mismanagement. The real secret of their *fiasco*, however, is the natural abundance of money and the easy situation of the banks. It is true the city is just now glutted with national bank notes, which are a drag to the expansive capacities of the banks, but people use them and pass them from hand to hand, so that their office of a circulating medium is conserved. The clique doubtless anticipated that the glut of them would help their scheme. But when money is tight borrowers will take national bank notes as readily as greenbacks. Commercial paper was not affected by the recent irregularity in the rates on call, and prime double names are quoted 7@8 per cent. discount. Foreign exchange was rather less firm, but rates were unaltered.

"The Government list was more active and the fresh inquiry seemed to run on the ten-forties in view of the approach of the 1st of March, when another coupon will be due. The London market was better, but its improvement simply communicated strength here. The currency sixes, although a distinct Government issue, originating as a subsidy to the Pacific Railway, were lower on the report from Washington that the Committee on Appropriations had under consideration a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to abate his present demands upon the road for back interest and to pursue the policy which was originally observed with reference to the matter. At the close the Government list was strong and buoyant for the gold interest bonds.

"The gold market was strong on purchases by the clique, who are manipulating the money market, and whose most recent strategy seems to be a movement in the Gold Room for higher prices, with a view to depressing stocks, that sequence being expected to follow, as has been its wont to do ever since the two markets were unsettled by the Franco-Prussian war last summer. Defeated in the money market, they turn to the Gold Room, anticipating that high gold will bring down stocks. Their efforts to-day extended to the Sub-Treasury, where they made a great show of a demand for gold by subscribing a great number of proposals ranging from 110 (which was far below the market) to 110·63, the total amount solicited being $7,036,000. The million was awarded in two—one lot of $350,000 at 110·62½, and another of $50,000 at 110·63. These movements put gold up only ¼ per cent.—viz., from 110⅜ to 110¾."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Friday, Jan. 20, 1871.

Currency continues to move quite freely in this market, with the rates invariably in favor of borrowers when of good standing in the market. The business in loans was rather more diversified than usual, the transactions being in the interest of flour, grain, petroleum and cotton operators, and not exclusively confined to call loans to the stock dealers, as heretofore. We quote at 5@6 per cent. on good collaterals, and choice business paper at 7@8 per cent. The latter is gradually increasing in the market, and continues in good demand.

Gold continues very steady, with all the sales fluctuating between 110⅝ and 110¾, closing at 110⅝.

The bids for the Treasury gold yesterday, amounting to $7,000,000 at an advance of market prices, indicates an attempt to "bull" the market.

Government bonds are quiet but strong, most of the issues showing a further advance.

The stock market was active, and prices were steady at yesterday's figures; sales of City 6s, new, at 100¾, and ante-war do. at 101¾; Lehigh gold loan advanced, selling at 87@87¼, the latter b. o.

Reading Railroad was quiet, with sales at 49@49⅝; Pennsylvania continues strong; sales at 62⅝@62¾; Camden and Amboy sold at 121½, and Oil Creek and Alleghany at 40; 38 was bid for Catawissa preferred and 27⅝ for Philadelphia and Erie.

In Canal shares Lehigh was in demand, with free sales at 34@34⅛.

In Bank shares there were sales of Mechanics' at 31¾@32 and Manufacturers' at 31¾; Central Transportation stock sold at 50¾.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$7000 Leh 6s gold..ls	87	200 sh Reading R..	49⅛
$15000 do.... b30.	87⅛	500 do..b10wn.	49⅛
$1000 Pa R 2 mt 6s..	102¾	600 sh Penna R..ls.	62⅝
$1500 N Penna 6s...	98	100 do.....b30.	62⅝
$5000 Pa R Con m bs reg...	96	100 do ...s60.	62⅝
		34 do ...ls.	62¼
$1000 do....cp.	94¼	200 sh Leh N..ls.b30.	34
$1000 Leh V R n bds reg...	96	300 do.....ls.	34
		200 do ..ls.s60.	34
$200 Read deb bds. lots.....	80	200 do..ls.b30.	34¼
		100 do.....c.	34
$500 N Jer Ex mpts long bds....	103	100 do.....s60.	34
		100 do.....	34¼
$700 City 6s, N..ls.	100¾	200 do ...ls.b5.	34¼
$200 do. prior to '62.	101¾	100 do.....b20.	34¼
$4000 Pa Inc Pf L..	103½	100 do.....b5.	34
$10000 Pa 6s, 3d se.ls.	106½	100 do.....	34
1 sh Mech Bank..	31½	12 sh Let Val ..ls.	60½
5 do.....	32	20 sh N Cent R....	41¼
10 sh Cam & A.opg &1...	121½	25 sh Manuf Bk....	31¾
		50 sh O C & A R.c.	46
300 do..opg&1.	121½	10 sh Cent Trans..	59¾

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110¾@111; do. 1862, 109@109¼; do, 1864, 108¾@108¾; do. 1865, 108¾@108¾; do. 1865, new, 107¾@107¾; do. 1867, do. 107¾@108; do. 1868, do. 108¾@108¾; 10-40s, 107¾@107¾. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 110@110¼; Gold, 110¾@110¾; Silver, 105@107; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 765@775; Central Pacific Railroad 900@910; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 650@670

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110¾@111; 5-20s of 1862, 109¼@109¾; do. 1864, 108¾@108¾; do. 1865, 109¼@108¾; do., July, 1865, 107¾@107¾; do., July, 1867, 108¾@108¾; do. July, 1868, 108¾@108¾; 5s 10-40, 107¾@107¾. Gold, 110¾@110¾. U. S. Pacific R. R. Cur'cy 6s, 110@110¼.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	110¾	12·00 M.	110¾
10·15 "	110¾	12·02 P. M.	110¾
10·18 "	110¾	12·04 "	110¾
10·40 "	110¾	12·15 "	110¾
11·35 "	110¾		

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

BLATHERSKITE INTERVIEWS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

After the extraordinary progress in impertinence and self-abasement which has been made within a year or two by that peculiar product of American culture, the special interviewer, it would be rash to assume that the creature has reached its full development, or that below the lowest depths yet reached the New York *Blatherskite* will not find a lower. It does seem, however, as if the tender bud of impudence had blossomed at last into such a stupendously big peony of vulgarity that no art could force it into broader bloom. Even Mark Twain's burlesque of the reporter who pushed himself into the cabinet of the captive of Wilhelmshohe, and came away unconscious that his Majesty had civilly turned him out of doors without saying anything, is not half so absurd as the sober narrative printed on Wednesday of the ineffable flunky who "worked up" the amours of James Fisk, Jr. The interviews of the representative of the *Blatherskite* with two gentlemen concerned in the tearful episode of Fisk's gum-shoes revealed nothing beyond the fact that "Mr. Ulysses Thomas W. Pittman" wore a diamond ring on his wedding-finger (whichever that may be), and that "Mr. Achilles Stokes" is perfectly well-bred and has beautiful moss-agate sleeve-buttons. We might be skeptical as to the *Blatherskite* standard of good-breeding, but Mr. Stokes invited the reporter to "come down to the dining-room," and that explains a good deal. What they did in the dining-room we, unfortunately, are not told; but in a short time we find the reporter, in company with a friend named Smith, performing an exploit that beats even the *Universe's* description of Father Hyacinthe's wash-basin. There *are* places into which we should think even an interviewer would be ashamed to intrude, and scenes which even the *Blatherskite* might hesitate to depict. Mr. Fisk, for instance, in his hours of relaxation is a spectacle not exactly fit for public exhibition; and his Josie, however picturesque she may be in an affidavit, ought—for several reasons—to be spared the nuisance of visits from reporters. To the private residence of Mrs. Helen Josephine Mansfield Lawlor, nevertheless, the representative of the *Blatherskite* went; and, having got admission, he proceeded to turn the establishment inside out with a reckless freedom at which respectability stands aghast. "The approach to the hall door by the lofty stoop," we are informed, "made the reporter and his friend feel a sense of awe as they ascended the stone steps," which is attributable, we suppose, to the fact that they were unaccustomed to approach brown-stone houses except by the kitchen way. Having got into the parlor, where "all the accessories that wealth and refinement could suggest were heaped with a reckless profusion worthy of a squandering Goth or predatory Hun," they were thence escorted to the dining-room, which seems, like the parlor, to have been overloaded, not to say choked, with its own magnificence, for mahogany furniture, with buhl-work, and marqueterie, "was as thickly strewed in the room as leaves in Vallambrosa." In this curious place, surrounded by pictures of "fish and other indications of a refined taste," sat two ladies at dinner. One was Mrs. Williams, a lady of whom we are told very little, except that she is prepossessing in form. The other, robed in white, was Mrs. Mansfield. Mrs. Mansfield is "shaped like a duchess"—which is brilliant but vague. Her skin is "as fair in fibre and hue as the lily itself." She has "sea-shell-like ears." The reporter took her hand and found it to be smooth. While she received her guests the reporter and his friend stood whispering together at the door, dropping into poetry, discussing her appearance, and carrying on quite a long aside conversation on the subject of Ireland, Oliver Cromwell, and Jim Fisk. What a tableau this must have made! When they had finished, Mr. Smith introduced the *Blatherskite*, out popped the inevitable note-book, and our hero, after sucking the point of his pencil, fell to business.

It is needless to say that the conversation was conducted with exquisite tact and delicacy. The *Blatherskite* began by asking Mrs. Mansfield if Jim Fisk gave her that house; and having thus gently broken the ice, he made it his duty to inquire where she got all her fine clothes, who found her in wine (a hint which she apparently did not take), and whether she paid for her own food. She evidently meant that the reporter should pay for his, for nothing could persuade her to invite him to dine. A little lively conversation about the character of Mr. Fisk suggested the next question, which seems to have been sprung upon the lady suddenly, without the slightest preparation:—"Mrs. Mansfield, don't you think Montaland is a coarse person in her way?" This is inimitable. Just fancy the creature putting this query, with a leer of idiotic cunning, and the calm conviction that he had said a neat thing for which Mrs. Mansfield would be everlastingly grateful. He must have been amazed at the reply:—"I do not; I think she is very nice and pretty."

We need not follow the conversation to the end. It is enough to say that the story of the gum-shoes, and Fisk in tears, and Stokes triumphant was all rehearsed, and Mrs. Mansfield told how Fisk was such a coward that he never walked the streets without a man to guard him, and used to send to Sheriff O'Brien for "a gang of the boys" to protect him at balls and theatres. The interview closed with a very appropriate remark from Mrs. Mansfield to the effect that she "didn't need the assistance of reporters;" and the *Blatherskite* representative made his way out, and hurried to put his shame on paper. Of course he did not learn a single interesting fact by his visit, and even the most prurient curiosity could gather no satisfaction from his narrative. We should not think of alluding to his exploit if we considered only its results; but the man who could go on such an errand with evident satisfaction, and come away from it without the least suspicion that he was a dirty dog, is a social phenomenon that ought to be investigated.

WASTE OF TIME IN CONGRESS.

From the N. Y. Times.

The collapse of the investigation into the Brooks-Hastings affair ought to teach members of the House at least two useful lessons. In the first place, they ought to see that it is impossible for them to attend properly to the business of the country if they are to be everlastingly occupied with each other's squabbles. Members ought to have sufficient sense and dignity to keep their private bickerings and troubles out of Congress. The legislative branch of the Government was never intended to answer the purpose of a court for the settlement of personal differences. Too often it has been made to answer that purpose; but it is not the less our duty to discourage it. Men in public life are expected to have self-restraint and patience enough to bear attacks with calmness, especially when they are themselves rather quick to attack others.

In the next place, this incident ought to render members of Congress more chary of interfering in newspaper quarrels. There is a remedy for every wrong a journalist may inflict, without putting in force the ponderous machinery of Congress. In this particular instance, it has been proved that a Congressional committee may be rendered worse than useless. To avoid the appearance of separating without any result whatever, it has passed a resolution absolving Mr. Brooks from the charges brought against him. But every man must see how utterly worthless is its certificate. Without knowing anything whatever about the facts of the case, without hearing a witness on one side or the other, it decides that Mr. Brooks stands acquitted. It is as if a court of law which had no jurisdiction in a case brought before it, resolved, to the surprise of counsel and spectators, to give judgment in favor of one of the parties to the suit, without hearing arguments or evidence. Such a judgment as that would not stand very long, nor would it much influence the course of public opinion. In the same way, the verdict of this committee must necessarily be without the least weight, and therefore it has practically done Mr. Brooks more harm than good.

We need not enter into the merits of the quarrel between Mr. Brooks and Mr. Hastings, but we must be allowed to say that if a man is compelled to go back twenty-seven years to rake up something against an antagonist, and then can only find an apology for an indiscretion, evidently signed under compulsion—if it ever was signed at all, which is denied—he involuntarily pays a high tribute to the character of that antagonist. Of course, this is not what Mr. James Brooks meant to do, but he did it. Moreover, he ought to have told the House on Wednesday that Mr. Stone, whose name he dragged into the case, is disgusted with the use which Mr. Brooks and others have made of the alleged "apology," and regards its revival as both cowardly and unjust. We observe that the *Express* complains of not having received fair play from several of its contemporaries. But the *Express* must be reminded that it has often been very ready to go behind newspapers for the purpose of attacking writers, and that whenever it adopts that course it takes in hand a sword which may cut both ways. Upon the whole, we must repeat our opinion that this was not a case which ought ever to have been allowed to occupy five minutes of the time of Congress.

DOWN WITH THE TAXES.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Is there nobody in Congress with eyes sharp enough to see and brain weighty enough to win the eminent position that lies waiting for the public man who will lead a successful attack upon the giant Taxation? For some time past we have been peering about with our lantern for some statesman with a tongue and a head, a decent knowledge of arithmetic processes, a modicum of care for the public good, and a large share of ambition, who will see and use this fine opportunity. We are surprised at that chronic default of ambition and arithmetic which leaves us without champions of the people's cause in this question of purse and pocket; and more surprised are we at the patience of an outraged, oppressed, and defrauded people. Camels can and do rebel and bite when they are overloaded. Elephants deposit their drivers and their burdens in the river or the mud when those beasts, more intelligent than our tax-payers, it would seem, are of opinion that the burden has been unfairly adjusted to the back. Yes, even cows sometimes kick over the milk-pail, and the milkmaid in the bargain, when they consider, after the reflection, that their patient and useful teats are too vigorously and exhaustively drawn on. But what will wear out the slavish patience of our tax-paying body? What extremities of fiscal oppression will they submit to before they emulate the judicious camel, elephant, and cow, and administer kicks to our dull financial tyrants that shall compel them to reform their blundering ways?

We have run through the negro question. Beginning with the abolition of the slave trade and the slave-pens in the District of Columbia in 1850, step by step all the legal wrongs of the black man under our late institutions and constitution of African slavery have been righted; and in the recent ratification of the fifteenth amendment we have made Uncle Tom "a man and a brother." The Southern reconstruction question, which, pending the conflict between the policy of Congress and the policy of Andy Johnson, threatened a long agitation and a world of trouble, has been substantially settled by Congress and General Grant. The social and political disorders which still afflict the South are but the natural consequences of a political and social revolution tearing out the old established order of things by the roots. These disorders can be cured only by time, although the idea still seems to prevail in Congress that they can be cured by another drastic purge or two of reconstruction. But he who looks at the recorded revolutions of the whirligig of American politics for the last fifty years will find that the two great revolutionary issues of the country have been "the almighty nigger" and the "almighty dollar," and that when the nigger question has been temporarily pushed into the background the question of the almighty dollar has come into the foreground. Thus, if Southern slavery was the great agitation of 1820, the money question was the ruling issue of the country from 1830 to 1850, when the negro again came to the front and threatened to tear the country to pieces. After twenty years of sectional agitations and convulsions thus excited, including our terrible civil war, the negro question is settled, and now, with all the accumulated financial difficulties of these twenty years, the "almighty dollar" is again the all-absorbing question, and especially in reference to our heavy, and needlessly heavy burdens, of taxation.

This question of taxation is rapidly becoming the foremost practical question of the hour for all of us. The reaction of prices from the inflated condition of the war has now set in with intensity, and the gloomy political condition of the Old World, reacting so powerfully as it does on all the values of our staples, threatens to precipitate alarmingly the fall in values. Our profit margins are being abridged in all directions. Yet the tide of taxation still rises around the weakening foundations of our house. Both in the Federal and the State departments of our public affairs there is a constant tendency to increase in the public burdens. And impudence reaches a height unparalleled in history in some of the projects submitted to our legislative bodies for fleecing the people. We read the other day of a project placed before Congress for subsidizing mining companies to the extent of millions of dollars.

What we need is a finance minister who shall have the management of our finance system as a whole both before the legislative bodies and in the department. To put it as shortly as possible, we have no budget and no Minister of Finance who draws it up and has to answer for it. In all countries governed by a parliamentary system, the revenue and expenditure of each year are stated by the responsible minister to the representative body. Thus the taxation and the disbursements of the country as a whole are presented to the representatives and the public as a coherent, intelligible thing, which has, like a building, its responsible architect. It is obvious that by this method it is possible to have real financial policy and to control it by public debate and opinion. But our plan of propounding tax bills through committees of the House is one which never can by any possibility introduce logic, coherence, prudence and justice into the financial system of the country. This is a point about which it is of no use to foster illusions. Such committees will never produce bills which represent anything but the conflicts and compromises of private feelings and interests. The question of the public advantage and of the reason of the thing will be always as nearly as possible suppressed. If we are ever to get economy and rationality properly represented in our fiscal affairs we must do it through the medium of a minister responsible to the legislative body, sitting in it, talking to it face to face, and exposed to receiving direct blows right between the eyes from skilful opposition hands.

We must cry on and cry aloud until we get the modicum of justice possible in the reduction of the taxes. It is a short, simple, and easy thing to reduce the Federal taxation by a hundred million dollars or so, and the people will be satisfied with nothing less. There must be an end put to this conspicuous folly of treasury hoarding, which takes out of their hard-working hands the money they so sorely need, and boxes it up idly to eat its own head off in interest in mouldy treasury vaults. Have we really no use for money in this land of high interest, scanty capital, and boundless territory, that has to be roaded, bridged, and towned, that we suffer the very men elected by ourselves to wring it from us and lay it by, like an infatuated old woman who knows no better than to put her surplus cash into a stocking or a teapot?

We think these inquiries pertinent at this time, because Congress has as yet given no intimation of moving in behalf of a reduction of the taxes. Our Washington reports tell us that the Finance Committee of the Senate, in seeking suggestions from the Revenue Department, was met with the assurance that nothing in the way of new legislation is needed. Yet the country is demanding a change in the Government's financial policy. Who will be the Moses to lead the people to their deliverance?

REPUBLICAN SWINDLING OF INDIANS.

From the N. Y. World.

If the administration of Indian affairs is ever to become less expensive and more effective than it now is, public attention must be kept fixed upon it and public officers held to as strict performance of their duty as may be, and not permitted to shirk or to perform sinful games. In a letter to Messrs. Eli K. Price and William Strong, Mr. William Welsh, Chairman of the Board of "Unpaid Commissioners," which offered to co-operate with the Department of the Interior in furthering the interests of the Indians, shows how all power of acting effectively was taken from the commissioners by a discreditable piece of hocuspocus. In 1869 an amendment was made to the Indian Appropriation bill, authorizing the President to organize a board of not more than ten commissioners, to serve without pay, and which, under his direction, was to exercise joint control with the Interior Department in the supervision and control of disbursements of money, etc., to the Indians. Shortly afterwards, and before the lately appointed Board of Commissioners had come together, Commissioner Parker came to New York to open and accept proposals for furnishing the Indians with dry goods, having been instructed not to act without the concurrence of Mr. George H. Stuart and Mr. William E. Dodge, who were members of the Board of Unpaid Commissioners. These gentlemen saw at once that frauds, customary on such occasions, were being perpetrated, and obtained a warehouse where the dry goods could be stored and examined before they should be sent to the far-off reservations. This unusual procedure did not please Commissioner Parker, who went post-haste to Washington and had the original order remodelled so as to compel Messrs. Stuart and Dodge to examine the goods in the stores of the sellers, the pretense being that otherwise there would be unnecessary delay in their delivery. As all power of preventing abuse in their new capacity was thus taken from them, the chairman of the board declined to act further as commissioner, and the others were disheartened. Outside of the Indian Office the board has, however, done much good, although it meets with all sorts of red-tape hindrance, especially at the hands of those who from long practice know how to shield agents from detection in peculation, and then to pocket half the profits with a smile that is childlike and bland.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17, 1871.

At the annual election held on the 10th inst. the following stockholders were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—

Jacob Naylor,	I. S. Custer,
James Irwin,	Henry S. Ziegler,
Jacob G. Neafie,	James Long,
Charles N. Childs,	John F. Norcross,
Charles H. Craige,	W. W. Adams,
William King,	Jacob Grim,

A. Lincoln.

At a meeting of the Directors this day, the following officers were unanimously re-elected:—
JACOB NAYLOR, Esq., President.
CHARLES H. CRAIGE, Esq., Vice-President.
And ROBERT B. WILLIAMS, Cashier.
JOHN ROBERTS, Esq., was elected Solicitor.
1 18 wfm3t R. B. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

THE LORRAINE VEGETABLE CATHARTIC PILL is far the best Cathartic remedy yet discovered. The most complete success has long attended its use. It never fails to accomplish all that is claimed for it. It produces little or no pain; leaves the organs free from irritation, and never overtaxes or excites the nervous system. In all diseases of the skin, blood, stomach, bowels, liver, kidneys of children, and in many difficulties peculiar to women, it brings prompt relief and certain cure. The best physicians recommend and prescribe it; and no person who once uses it will voluntarily return to any other cathartic. It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.
TURNER & CO., Proprietors,
10 6 thstu1 No. 120 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

TURNER'S UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL is an UNFAILING REMEDY for Neuralgia Facialis. No form of Nervous Disease fails to yield to its wonderful power. Even in the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia its use for a few days affords the most astonishing relief, and rarely fails to produce a complete and permanent cure. It contains no materials in the slightest degree injurious. It has the unqualified approval of the best physicians. Thousands, in every part of the country, gratefully acknowledge its power to soothe the tortured nerves and restore the failing strength.
It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.
TURNER & CO., Proprietors,
9 29 mwf1] No. 120 TREMONT St., Boston, Mass.

OFFICE BUCK MOUNTAIN COAL CO.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1, 1871.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the BUCK MOUNTAIN COAL CO. will be held at the office of the Company, No. 320 WALNUT Street, on WEDNESDAY, February 1, 1871, at eleven (11) o'clock A. M.
An election for seven Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held on the same day between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
1 2 mw 10t T. H. TROTTER, Treasurer.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—"*Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System.*" Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.
Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf1

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 3 1 tuths]

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER
COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.
D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 113 MARKET St., General Agent.

INSTEAD OF USING COMMON TOILET Soap at this season of the year, use "Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet of Solidified Glycerine." It softens the skin, prevents redness and chapping by cold, and beautifies the complexion.
For sale by Druggists generally.
R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
1 6 fmw26t No. 624 CHESNUT St., Philada.

DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17]

THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly

JAMES M. SCOVEL HAS ESTABLISHED A Law and Collection Agency for Pennsylvania and New Jersey at No. 514 WALNUT Street. [12 29

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite attention to their large stock of
Ladies' and Gents' Watches
Of American and foreign makers.
DIAMONDS in the newest styles of Settings.
LADIES' and GENTS' CHAINS, sets of JEWELRY of the latest styles, BAND AND CHAIN BRACELETS, Etc. Etc.
Our stock has been largely increased for the approaching holidays, and new goods received daily.
Silver Ware of the latest designs in great variety, for wedding presents.
Repairing done in the best manner and guaranteed. 5 11 fmw]

TOWER CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.
Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVER WARE,
First floor of No. 632 CHESNUT Street,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
3 2 1y]

EDUCATIONAL.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE,
VIRGINIA,
GENERAL G. W. CUSTIS LEE, PRESIDENT,
WITH FOURTEEN PROFESSORS.
The Spring Term of the present session begins on the
FIRST OF FEBRUARY.
The rearrangement of classes then made enables students to enter the several schools with advantage. Students entering at this time pay only half fees.
All the ACADEMIC SCHOOLS of the College, as well as the Professional Schools of LAW and ENGINEERING, are in full operation.
For further information, address
WILLIAM DOLD,
Clerk of Faculty, Lexington, Va.
January 1, 1871. 1 17 6w

EDGEHILL SCHOOL
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four Miles from Philadelphia.
Next session begins MONDAY, January 9, 1871.
For circulars apply to
21 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

GROCERIES, ETC.

SHOTWELL
SWEET CIDER.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Steam to and from NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL, AND QUEENSTOWN.
Steamers sail WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.
Cabin, $75 and $65; Steerage, $28. Excursion tickets, good for one year, liberally reduced. Persons sending for their friends can obtain tickets (Steerage) for $32. Tickets to and from Londonderry and Glasgow by this favorite route at the same low currency rates.
Passengers booked to and from London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, etc., at lowest rates.
NOTE.—The magnificent Ocean Steamships of this line are among the largest in the world, and are celebrated for speed, safety, and comfort. Owing to reduction, rates are now $15 in Cabin and $4 in steerage cheaper than other first-class lines.
For passage, or bank drafts for any amount, payable at sight in all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, and in principal cities of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, France, Germany, and Italy, apply to
WALLER & CO., Agents,
1 16 *No. 204 WALNUT St., just above Second.*

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 14 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1]

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Paris, Saturday, Jan. 21, at 2 P. M.
City of Baltimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, Jan. 24, at 1 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, January 28, at 11 A. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Feb. 4, at 2 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$32
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	10

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, LA.
The JUNIATA will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Wednesday, January 18, at 8 A. M.
The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on ——, January ——.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, January 21, at 8 A. M.
The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, January 21.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.
The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Thursday, January 26, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Friday, February 3.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
6 1] No. 120 South THIRD Street.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS Sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
ANGLIA,	IOWA,
AUSTRALIA,	TYRIAN,
BRITANNIA,	BRITANNIA,
INDIA,	IOWA,
COLUMBIA,	TYRIAN,
EUROPA.	BRITANNIA.

From Pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.
Rates of Passage, Payable in Currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry:—
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
12 27† No. 7 BOWLING GREEN.

WHITE STAR LINE
OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINE OF NEW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK, IRELAND.
The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world:—

OCEANIC, Captain Murray.	ARCTIC.
ATLANTIC, Captain Thompson.	BALTIC.
PACIFIC, Captain Perry.	ADRIATIC.

These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety, and comfort.
Passenger accommodations unrivalled.
Parties sending for their friends in the old country can now obtain prepaid tickets.
Steerage, $32, currency.
Other rates as low as any first-class line.
For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., No. 10 WATER Street, Liverpool, and No. 7 EAST INDIA Avenue, LEADENHALL Street, London; or at the company's offices, No. 19 BROADWAY, New York.
1 2† J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL, UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.
MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. P. GARRISON, Agent,
12 10† No. 5 Bowling-green, New York.

FOR NEW YORK via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 5 4]

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY
FOR NEW YORK,
SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON,
are now receiving freight at winter rates, commencing December 28. All goods shipped on and after this date will be charged as agreed upon by the agents of this company.
INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.
No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.
For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 38 East river, New York, or to
JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.
N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. 2 8 4

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS,
AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAMSHIPS
SAN SALVADOR, Captain Nickerson, from Pier No. 8 North River.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.
MONTGOMERY, Captain Faircloth, from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West street.
LEO, Captain Dearborn, from Pier No. 16 East River.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South street.
GENERAL BARNES, Captain Mallory, from Pier No. 36 North River.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty street.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line. [1 6†
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commission
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4 4 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11]

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Building a Public School-house in the Tenth Ward," will be received by the undersigned, at the Office S. E. corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until WEDNESDAY, February 1, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., for building a Public School-house, on a lot of ground situate on the south side of Cherry, west of Tenth street, in the Tenth ward, said school-house to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.
No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with.
The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.
By order of the Committee on Property.
H. W. HALLIWELL,
1 19 23 28 F1 Secretary.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Building a Public School-house in the Fifteenth Ward," will be received by the undersigned at the office, Southeast corner SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until WEDNESDAY, February 1, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., for building a public school-house on a lot of ground situate on the corner of Twenty-third and Shamokin streets, in the Fifteenth Ward, said school-house to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education. No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with. The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.
By order of the Committee on Property.
H. W. HALLIWELL,
1 19 23 28 F1 Secretary.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Building an Extension to a Public School-house in the Tenth ward," will be received by the undersigned at the office, southeast corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until WEDNESDAY, February 1, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., for building an extension to a Public School-house, situate on Race street, below Fifteenth, in the Tenth ward; said extension to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.
No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with. The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.
By order of the Committee on Property.
H. W. HALLIWELL,
1 19 23, 28, F1 Secretary.

CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, No. 212 South FIFTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1871.
Sealed Proposals for the necessary Blanks, Books, Stationery, and Printing required by this department for the year 1871, in conformity with an ordinance of City Councils, approved December 31, 1870, will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M. on SATURDAY, January 21, 1871, at which time said proposals will be opened and the contract awarded to the lowest and best bidder.
Printed schedules, on which the bids must be made of the articles required, will be furnished on application at the City Commissioners' Office.
ALEXANDER McCUEN,
THOMAS M. LOCKE,
JAMES BAIN,
1 18 3t City Commissioners.

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLIC PRINTING AND BINDING.
Notice is hereby given that Sealed Proposals for the Public Printing and Binding for the State of Pennsylvania, for the term of three years from the first day of July, 1871, will be received by the Speakers of the Senate and House of Representatives from this date to the fourth Tuesday of January, 1871, in compliance with the act of Assembly entitled "An act in relation to Public Printing," approved 9th of April, 1856; said proposals to be accompanied by bonds, with approved securities, for the faithful performance of the work, as required by the act of 25th February, 1862, entitled "A further supplement to an Act in relation to Public Printing," approved the 9th day of April, 1856.
F. JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
HARRISBURG, Jan. 2, 1871. 1 2 18t

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The Fire Association yesterday afternoon declared a dividend of $1026·54 to each of the forty-eight companies composing the organization.

—The resolutions originally offered in the convention for the acknowledgment of God and Christianity in the Constitution by amendment were adopted last evening, and the convention adjourned *sine die*.

—Mr. Lorin Blodget read a paper last evening on compulsory education before the Social Science Association.

—Rev. Mark Crane, pastor of St. Augustine's Church, Fourth street, opposite New street, died yesterday morning at the parsonage on Crown street, of cancer of the mouth and throat. Deceased was a priest of the Augustinian order. He was aged about forty-two years, and was a man of deep piety and fine oratorical powers.

—The Democratic City Executive Committee met last evening and organized as follows:—President, Isaac Leech; Secretaries, Francis Haggerty and Edward Bender; Treasurer, Charles Thomas.

Domestic Affairs.

—The shoemakers of New Brunswick, N. J., are on a strike.

—There were two attempts at garroting at New Orleans on Wednesday night.

—The gold shipped from Central City, Colorado, during the last year, amounted to $1,210,625.

—The memorial statue of Lincoln in the rotunda of the Ohio State House was unveiled last night.

—General Blair, the newly-elected Senator from Missouri, will start for Washington on Sunday night.

—The Board of Indian Commissioners at Washington has adjourned to meet again at the call of the President.

—The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the New Jersey Historical Society was held yesterday at Trenton, N. J.

—More troops have been telegraphed for to Washington for the suppression of outlawry in North Carolina.

—The people of Lexington, Va., made a demonstration yesterday, it being the anniversary of the birth of General Lee.

—The recent heavy snow storm in the vicinity of Chicago is pronounced by the people of that section to have been unparalleled.

—In the United States Circuit Court at Richmond, Va., yesterday, a suit was brought to recover money due for slaves sold in 1863.

—On Wednesday night burglars made an attempt to rob the Waterbury, Vermont, National Bank, but the safes of the institution proving too strong for them, they were compelled to retire without obtaining anything for their trouble.

Foreign Affairs.

—The firing upon Paris is steadily maintained.

—Bismarck is recovering from his recent illness.

—St. Romain has been shelled by the Prussians.

—The Duke of Mecklenburg on Tuesday captured Alencon.

—General Bourbaki is reported as having raised the siege of Belfort.

—The uhlans continue to levy heavy contributions and seize hostages.

—The Prussian Budget is regarded as very satisfactory, despite the heavy military expenditures.

—A French brig with provisions has been captured off Bordeaux by the German frigate Augusta.

—The conference on the Eastern question held an informal session in London on Wednesday, and then adjourned over for one week.

—Russia formally declares, in advance of the action of the conference, that its action must be without prejudice to the abrogation of the neutrality of the Black Sea.

—The King of Prussia, in a letter to Prince Henry of Luxemburg, counsels him to be prudent and cautious, and asserts that Prussia never intended an attack on the independence of Luxemburg.

—Count Bernstoff is under strict orders from the Prussian Government to oppose, in the London Conference, any introduction as to peace with France, lest it come direct from that country, or that he withdraw.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOTH BRANCHES OF COUNCILS IN SESSION.

Both branches of Councils met yesterday afternoon at the usual hour. The following business was transacted:—

SELECT BRANCH.

President Cattell in the chair.

Communications were received from the Board of Education, asking for an extra appropriation to pay for the increase in the teachers' salaries; also an appropriation to purchase a lot of ground for school purposes at Seventeenth and Spring Garden streets. Referred.

From the Fountain Society a communication was received, asking an appropriation of $2000 to pay for the supervision and maintenance of the fountains in use. Referred to the Police Committee.

Mr. King introduced an ordinance giving the use of the city arsenal at Broad and Race for the Normal School. Referred to the Committee on Schools.

Mr. Shermer, chairman of the Committee on Legislation, reported that they had visited Harrisburg and conferred with members of the Legislature on the passage of a bill empowering Councils to impose a tax on the gross receipts of fire insurance companies for the support of the paid Fire Department, and learned that a law already existed giving Councils the authority they asked. Referred to the Committee on Law.

Mr. W. F. Miller submitted a resolution that the Committee on Law be instructed to prepare an ordinance for presentation to the Legislature, that will cover all the objectionable points contained in the present statute, and make it direct in its provisions. Referred to the Law Committee.

Mr. Fareira, from the Committee on Schools, reported an ordinance appropriating $500 for repairing the Chester street school. Passed.

Bills from Common Council were considered.

A supplement to the ordinance creating a paid Fire Department. Concurred in.

Mr. Bumm moved to reconsider the vote of last week defeating the bill to levy a special tax of six cents on every $100, for the erection of public buildings. This was agreed to, and the bill was concurred in.

A resolution to meet in joint convention with Common Council next Thursday, to elect three directors of the Erie Railroad and two of the Pennsylvania Road. Concurred in.

One that the Chief Commissioner of Highways furnish a list of contracts for 1870. Concurred in.

Mr. Fareira moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution to retain the superintendent of Penn Square was referred. Concurred in. Adjourned.

COMMON BRANCH.

President Huhn in the chair.

Mr. Kendrick presented a resolution of request to the Legislature to pass an act prohibiting the erection of the new public buildings at the intersection of Broad and Market streets, which was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Greer offered a resolution providing for a joint meeting of City Councils on Thursday next, to elect two directors of the North Pennsylvania Railroad and three directors of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad. Passed.

Mr. Buzby presented a communication from the Philadelphia Fountain Society, asking the city to keep in repair the fountains erected by the society. Referred.

Mr. Shane offered an ordinance supplementary to the ordinance creating a Paid Fire Department, providing that all appointments made by the commissioners shall be approved by Select Council. Agreed to.

Mr. S. Miller offered a resolution requesting Chief Commissioner Dickinson to furnish Councils with a list of all contracts made during the past year for the paving of streets, the names of the contractors and the amount of work done. Agreed to.

Various petitions were received and referred.

Mr. Walker submitted a communication from the City Commissioners, asking for an appropriation to defray the expense of a special election to be held in the Seventeenth Legislative district. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Walker, from the Committee on Finance of Common Council, offered a resolution requesting the Park Commissioners to erect in Fairmount Park suitable fire-proof buildings for a public art gallery.

A motion to postpone was lost, and the resolution passed.

Also, a resolution requesting the Legislature to deposit with the city of Philadelphia Rothermel's picture of the Battle of Gettysburg. Passed.

Mr. Walker presented an ordinance providing for the appointment of a Chief Clerk to the Department of Highways, at a salary of $1200 per annum. Passed.

Mr. E. K. Nichols, chairman of the Committee on Law, presented a report, setting forth that Mr. Joseph Mershon, member from the Fifteenth ward, had resigned his position in the Department of City Ice-boats, and was therefore not disqualified. The report was received.

Mr. Logan offered the following:—

Resolved, by Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, That they define by ordinance what is the meaning of the ordinance of September 23, 1864, in relation to the display and sale of goods upon the footways and sidewalks of the city. Referred.

Adjourned.

VERY LIGHT BAIL.

The Shooting Affray at Chesnut Hill.

On Wednesday afternoon Alderman Good held John Fitzhenry on the charge of shooting James Savage late on Tuesday night at Chesnut Hill. The weapon used was a shot gun and the contents took effect in the victim's neck and shoulders. At the hearing Aldsrman Thomas appeared for the prisoner and said that he would not attempt to deny that Fitzhenry had fired the shot.

During the last two years Savage had repeatedly threatened the life of the prisoner. He had more than once assaulted him in his own dwelling. He had assailed his house with stones, and the shot was fired in self-defense. The noise of the assault in the middle of the night aroused the neighbors. This man Savage had threatened to destroy the prisoner's life, if he had to wait five years to accomplish it. If the wounded man should die, said the alderman, I feel assured that a jury would render a verdict of justifiable homicide. The alderman then proceeded to call witnesses to prove that various threats had been made against the life of the prisoner.

At this stage of the proceedings Edward Savage, father of the wounded man, began berating the prisoner, and threatened that he would shoot him. He was silenced by the alderman.

Mrs. Fitzhenry testified—On Christmas night two years ago Savage wanted John to buy a coat; he bought it, and they quarrelled about the bargain; I was not married then; this quarrel was the commencement of the trouble; Savage repeatedly threatened John's life in my hearing; he fought him on one occasion, using a blackjack; Savage often came to the house hallooing for the d—— —— to come out, that he would kill him; the quarrel was kept up until the present time; at midnight on Tuesday the last assault was made; Savage made an attack on the house with stones, and John shot; I was afraid for my husband to leave the house at night; he threatened to lay in wait for John and shoot him, if it took him five years to do it.

After more evidence to the same effect, the prisoner was let off on $500 bail.

CUBA.

The Hornet Expedition Successful—The Cargo not Recaptured.

Information has been received in New York to the effect that the guns and munitions of war landed upon the coast of Cuba on the 6th, from the steamer Hornet, did not fall into the hands of the Spaniards, as previously reported from Havana, but were received by the insurgents. Before the vessel sailed from Aspinwall President Cespedes and the commander of the expedition had fixed the point of disembarkation and the time within which it should be effected. Cespedes' men were at a place not far distant from Punta Brava on the 5th instant. The steamer reached there at the time agreed upon, and the whole cargo was landed by the night of the 7th.

It is true, as stated from Havana, that the Hornet was sighted by a gunboat on the 8th, when off the coast, but the Spaniards did not find the place of disembarkation till the morning of the 12th. On that day the Hornet had safely arrived at a good harbor within the territory of a neighboring republic, where she probably now lies. The Spaniards did capture a number of empty boxes from which the guns had been taken, and, perhaps, a cannon also, as that was planted on shore to protect the party while engaged in the work of disembarkation, and could not well be moved into the interior. What was done with the other cannon is known, but it would be improper to state the fact here. The news above described may be relied upon as authentic.

THE COLORED CADET.

Proposed Legislation by Congress to Prevent the Persecution of Cadet Smith—Strong Testimony Concerning His Good Behavior and Literary Capacity.

The following is the letter from Mr. Clark referred to in the proceedings of the Senate yesterday:—

HARTFORD, Jan. 14.—Hon. Mr. Porter—My Dear Sir:—I notice your proposal in the House of Representatives to investigate the treatment of Cadet Smith, for which I thank you with all my heart. I desire to give you a few facts about Cadet Smith. Soon after the close of the war, I sent a teacher to Columbia, S. C. In January, 1867, I visited her school.

My attention was called to the boy Smith, then fifteen years old. My teacher said that he was a remarkable scholar, and possessed an excellent character. The boy was most anxious for an education, and wished me to take him North and educate him. The appeal was so earnest that I decided to do so. He entered our district school, containing 1100 pupils, in the second class. In three weeks he entered the first class, and at the close of the term he was the best scholar in the first class, and received a recommendation from the principal to enter the High School, which he did in the fall.

At the close of the term he was the first in his class. The second year he entered the third class, and came out "No. 1," besides studying German with a professor in Trinity College. The third year he took both second and first classes, and, although he did double work, came out with the best, and was assigned a most important part in the exercises of graduation. The principal of the High School says that he is the best scholar he ever saw. The sons and daughters of our first families are educated at this school.

Smith was a member of my household, and was the most truthful and correct boy in all his habits and deportment that I ever saw. What ball-playing, skating, and other amusements are to others, books and study were to him. He sat at the table with my groom and gardener, both Americans, and intelligent men. His good deportment and gentlemanly bearing commended him to every one here, both in school and church. On the 1st day of May I sent him to the Howard University, intending to educate him there. During the month Judge Hoge, Representative of the Third Congressional district of South Carolina, gave him an appointment to West Point.

He desired to get General Howard's approval of the plan. I differed, but yielded. He went, and God only knows how much he has suffered from the day he trod that ground until this last court-martial. I have been there three times to look after him. He would have left in July had it not been for me. I had an interview with President Grant when here, on the 2d and 3d of July last. He said, "Don't take him away: the battle might as well be fought now as at any time." So he was permitted to stay. Scarcely a day has passed when he has not been assaulted by words, or blows inflicted, to force him to do something for which they might expel him. I beg you to continue your efforts in behalf of this persecuted young man.

SABINE VS. HOUGHTON.

The Holliday Street Theatre and the "Little Church Around the Corner."

The subjoined correspondence requires no comment:—

HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE (MANAGER'S OFFICE), BALTIMORE, Jan. 6, 1871.—The Rev. Dr. Houghton—Dear Sir:—On behalf of the company at present engaged in this theatre, I beg leave to offer for your acceptance a copy of the Holy Scriptures, illustrated by Dore, in token of the appreciation which the ladies and gentlemen who make this testimonial entertain of your high Christian character, and of the services rendered by you in officiating at the last funeral rites of deceased members of our profession, particularly in the obsequies of the late venerable George Holland.

We thank you from our hearts for the beautiful illustration you have just given of this crowning Christian virtue, over the remains of our lamented brother, and feel sure that "the little church around the corner," graced by such a spirit, will be more acceptable and noble in the eyes of Heaven than the proudest cathedral resplendent with costly shrines and echoing to angelic eloquence, which has not Charity. With sincere respect, I beg to subscribe myself your obedient servant, J. T. FORD.

NO. 1 EAST TWENTY-NINTH STREET, NEW YORK, Jan. 10, 1871.—My Dear Sir:—I received on Saturday last your most kind and gratifying letter.

I shall be most happy to accept your gift, not as a something due, in any possible measure, for anything which it may have been in my power to do for members of your profession, but as a token of friendly feeling and regard awakened on your part by acts to which you refer. It has been altogether as a matter of course—as that which was no more than meet, right, and my bounden duty—that I have performed the duties in question, and I desire to say that I most truly count it a privilege to discharge a single office of my holy calling, or minister in any way to those who have need. I am so great a debtor to the Master whose commission I bear, the Master who laid down His life for me, and for all men, that I would fain see His likeness in my every fellow creature, and so withhold from no one, when in my power, the ministering of mercy and loving kindness.

I remain yours, very sincerely.

G. H. HOUGHTON.

Mr. J. T. Ford.

P. S.—I send you two small publications, which will give you some information concerning the church from which the funeral of the late Mr. Holland took place, a funeral remarkable for the unusual number and great respectability of those who attended it—many of whom have since borne testimony to the blamelessness and worthiness of the deceased. G. H. H.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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Family, Pulpit, and Photograph Bibles.

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Also, a large assortment of Photograph Albums, new and beautiful styles, made in the usual manner.

W. W. HARDING,

No. 326 CHESNUT STREET,

12 16 BELOW FOURTH STREET.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership between JAMES SALT, FREDERICK MEAR, and CHARLES W. SCHROPP was dissolved on the 2d day of January, A. D. 1871, by the withdrawal of JAMES SALT. All debts due to the said partnership are to be paid, and those due from the same discharged, at No. 108 North SECOND Street, where the business will be continued by the said FREDERICK MEAR and CHARLES W. SCHROPP, under the firm of MEAR & SCHROPP. 1 6 11 18 25 4t*

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1871.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

Capital, - - $500,000

Assets, - - $3,050,536

Losses paid since organization, - $23,500,000

Statement of the Assets.

Mortgages.

$824,150.	All of which are first mortgages on City Property	$834,950·00

Loan Bonds.

361,100	United States Government Loans	325,932·50
161,600	Pennsylvania State Loans	160,310·00
50,000	New Jersey State Sixes	51,000·00
10,000	Delaware State Sixes	9,000·00
70,000	Connecticut State Sixes	70,000·00
200,000	Philadelphia City Loans	200,000·00
21,000	Cincinnati City Bonds	18,900·00
25,000	Cleveland City Bonds	23,750·00
3,000	Williamsport City Bonds	2,460·00
15,000	Dayton City Bonds	15,000·00
15,000	Pittsburg City Bonds	15,000·00
15,000	Columbus City Bonds	15,000·00
6,000	Bellefonte Borough Bonds	5,400·00
40,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s Bonds, 1864	30,200·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds	4,650·00
40,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s Bonds, First Mortgage	40,000·00
10,000	Delaware Railroad Co.'s Mortgage Loan	9,500·00
50,000	Lehigh Valley Railroad Co.'s Mortgage Bonds	47,500·00
70,000	Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co.'s 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds	73,150·00
15,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s First Morigage Bonds	12,750·00
41,000	Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co.'s Loans	33,980·00
37,000	Ches. and Del. Canal Co.'s Con. Mortgage Loan, 1886	35,150·00
20,000	Schuylkill Navigation Co.'s Con. Mortgage Loan	14,400·00
15,000	Delaware Division Canal Co.'s Loan	12,750·00
40,000	Del. and Rar. Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad and Tr. Co.	33,700·00
	Sundry Stocks and Loans	6,514·50

Stocks.

222	Shares Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad Co.	21,900·00
239	Shares Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Co.	11,950·00
100	Shares Philadelphia Bank	15,700·00
228	" Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Co.	8,436·00
110	Shares North Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	4,500·00

Miscellaneous.

Cash in Bank and Office (currency)		211,517·51
" " " (gold)	$33,209 62	
Premium thereon	6,320 96	
		39,530·58
Loans on Collateral Security		31,438·74
Notes Receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled		438,419 96
Accrued Interest and Book Accounts, all good		32,543·85
Premiums in course of transmission		50,656·92
Real Estate—Office of the company (Philadelphia)		30,000·00
Total Assets, Jan. 1, 1871		**$3,050,535·61**

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.

CHAS. PLATT, Vice-President.

MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.

C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edw. H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason,	Charles W. Cushman,
George L. Harrison,	Clement A. Griscom,
William Brockie.	

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FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO 809 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1870.

The following Statement is made in conformity with an act of Assembly:—

Capital	$200,000·00
Paid up	195,500·00

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages, first liens on real estate in Philadelphia	$54,500·00
Ground rent	1,100·00
National Bank of Republic stock	50,000·00
Second National Bank stock	10,500·00
Philadelphia City Sixes, untaxed	20,000·00
Chamber of Commerce stock	400·00
Real Estate	3,500·00
Loans on collaterals	8,224·72
Balances due from agents	6,545·14
Interest due and accrued	1,953·43
Office furniture and fixtures	2,750·00
Instalments on stock due	4,500·00
Cash in bank and on hand	36,138·74
	$201,412·03

RECEIPTS FOR 1870.

Fire premiums on $4,016,314	$38,305·79
Interest	10,533·00
	$48,838·79

LOSSES, EXPENSES, ETC.

Losses, all settled	$18,055·21	
Return premiums and reinsurance	1,725 01	
Expenses:—Rent, commissions, salaries, advertising, taxes	16,107·87	
		35,888·09
		$12,950·70

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.

WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.

WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	William M. Seyfert,
William H. Rhawn,	Charles Stokes,
John F. Smith,	Edward B. Orne,
Robert Pearce,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Nathan Hilles,
John Kessler, Jr.,	Mordecai Buzby.

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WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS ENGRAVED AND PRINTED IN THE LATEST STYLE.

A fine assortment of FRENCH, ENGLISH, and AMERICAN PAPER, with Envelopes to Match.

PAPER and ENVELOPES, ready stamped, always on hand.

JOHN LINERD,

11 30 wsmsp No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE.—BY VIRTUE AND IN EXECUTION of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date of eighteenth of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said Mortgage

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by

MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS,

at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the fourteenth day of February, A. D. 1871, the property described in and conveyed by the said Mortgage, to wit:—

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward, crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a ground-rent of $280, silver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street, seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of $72, silver money.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the southeast corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 5. The whole road, plank road and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2 and 3), roadway, railway, rails, right of way, stations, toll-houses and other superstructures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road and railway and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income issues and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4), machinery, tools, implements and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments, and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the above-mentioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

TERMS OF SALE.

The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off—On No. 1, $300; No. 2, $200; No. 3, $300; No. 5, $100, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.

W. L. SCHAFFER,
W. W. LONGSTRETH, } Trustees.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 5 60t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Valuable property known as "The Union Club," No. 211 South Twelfth street, below Walnut street, lot 80 front, 136 feet in depth. On Tuesday, February 7, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that valuable three-story brick messuage, with three-story back buildings and lot of ground occupied and owned by "The Union Club," of Philadelphia, situate on the east side of Twelfth street, 100 feet north of Locust street, No. 211, the lot containing in front on Twelfth street 80 feet, and extending in depth 136 feet, with the privilege of court and alley in the rear. The property contains two large and elegant drawing-rooms, occupying all of the main building; large dining-rooms, kitchen, and other rooms; fine garden, 55 feet front, with fountain; bowling-alley and billiard room, etc.

The above property is admirably suited for a restaurant, theatre, or public institution of any kind, being situated in a central and eligible position.

Terms easy.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 15 17 31 J 14 23 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story Brick Dwelling, southwest corner of Eleventh and Wood streets. On Tuesday, January 24, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick messuage, with three-story double back buildings and lot of ground, situate at the southwest corner of Eleventh and Wood streets; the lot containing in front on Eleventh street 18 feet, and extending in depth along Wood street 72 feet, to a 3 feet wide alley. Has the gas introduced, bath, hot and cold water, cooking range, heater, etc. Terms—$2100 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession. Keys at B. F. Glenn's, No. 236 South Eighth street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1 14 s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Two three-story brick dwellings, Nos. 1022 and 1024 Hart street, adjoining the Tenth and Eleventh Streets Railway Depot. On Tuesday, January 24, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those two three story brick dwellings and the lots of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the south side of Hart street, 124 and 136 feet west of Tenth street, in the Twentieth ward; each property has a front of 12 feet, and a depth of 44 feet to a three-feet wide alley, gas, and bath rooms. These houses rent for $20 per month each, and will be sold separately. Each one being subject to a mortgage of $1000, held for investment by the Enterprise Insurance Company.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1 14 s 2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story brick store and dwelling, No. 1705 S. Front street, below Morris street, with a one-story frame stable in the rear on Dutton street. On Tuesday, January 24, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that lot of ground, with the three-story brick store and dwelling thereon erected, situate on the east side of Front street, south of Morris street, No. 1705; containing in front on Front street 16 feet 7 inches, and extending in depth 88 feet 6 inches to Dutton street, on which is erected a one-story frame stable.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1 14 s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 2027 Cherry street. On Tuesday, January 24, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Cherry street, 49 feet 9 inches west of Friedlander street, No. 2027; the lot containing in front on Cherry street 18 feet 6 inches, and extending in depth 86 feet. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—Half cash.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1 14s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

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WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp6

BOARDING.

1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN ELEVENTH and Twelfth and Chesnut and Market streets. Vacancies for Families and Single Gentlemen. Also, a suit of rooms on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board. Also, table board. 10 24tf

WANTS.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM, WITH BOARD, IN a private family, where there are no children. Location between Eighteenth and Eighth and Market and Pine. Address A. B., at this Office. 1 13

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Friday) EVENING, Jan. 20, LAST NIGHT of Andrew Halliday's celebrated comedy-drama entitled THE GREAT CITY; A STORY OF LONDON LIFE. Scenery painted on the spot expressly for the management of this theatre, by the distinguished artist, Mr. J. Johnson, will present BEAUTIFUL AND ACCURATE VIEWS of the British Metropolis in the present day. SATURDAY—GREAT CITY MATINEE. Doors open at 1½; commence at 2 o'clock.

E. DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
E. L. DAVENPORT..... Lessee and Manager
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Jan. 20, COMEDY NIGHT.
John O'Keefe's
WILD OATS.
Rover.....Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT
Lady Amaranth.....Mrs. E. L. DAVENPORT
Shakespeare's
KATHARINE AND PETRUCHIO.
Miss Phillis Glover.....as.....Katharine
Charles R. Thorne, Jr.....as.....Petruchio
SATURDAY NIGHT—THE MARBLE HEART.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Curtain rises at 8 o'clock. Seats can be secured in advance at Abel's Dramatic Repository (Theatre Building), No. 1211 Chesnut street, from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M. daily.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8 o'clock. LOST AT SEA REVIVED. MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING, Boucicault and Byron's great drama LOST AT SEA, With all its grand effects, Great fire scene, etc. Mrs. JOHN DREW.....as.....Laura Franklin AIDED BY THE FULL COMPANY. Particulars in bills. Seats secured six days in advance.

THIS IS POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK OF Mrs. WARNER'S CIRCUS, TENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets. Take your families to see the great EQUESTRIAN DISPLAY and astounding wonders nightly exhibited. Grand Matinee on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. Admission as heretofore. FRIDAY EVENING, January 20, GRAND TESTIMONIAL to J. W. WHARTON Manager, when will be presented attractions of super-excellent orders. Tickets, 50 cents. 1 16 6t

FOX'S NEW AMERICAN THEATRE, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth, AMUSEMENTS OF ALL NATIONS. EVERY EVENING And SATURDAY MATINEE. GREAT CONGRESS OF STARS. Comprising the best artists in the country, who appear in Grand Ballets, Dutch Comedy, Local Sketches, Minstrelsy, Ethiopian Acts, Farce, Comic Vocalism, Pantomime, etc.

AMERICAN MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Northwest corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. 100,000 CURIOSITIES From all parts of the World. THIRTY CAGES OF WILD ANIMALS. The Splendid Dramatic Company appearing in the Lecture Room every Evening at 8 o'clock, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 2 o'clock. Admission to all the Attractions, 25 cents. 12 12 tf

ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ARCH Street, above Tenth. SIMMONS & SLOCUM'S MINSTRELS, THE CHAMPION TROUPE OF AMERICA. Every evening until further notice Robert Fraser's new Christmas Pantomime of HUSH A BYE BABY; OR, HEY DIDDLE DIDDLE. Box office open from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. Matinee every Saturday. 9 5 tf

BIERSTADT'S LAST AND GREATEST PICTURE, "THE EMERALD POOL," on exhibition at Earles' Galleries, No. 816 CHESNUT Street. Admission—Season tickets, $1; single ticket, 25 cents. 1 5 1m

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH Street, below Arch. THE GREAT MORAL DRAMA OF UNCLE TOM'S CABIN; OR LIFE AMONG THE LOWLY.

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON NOS. 329 AND 331 SOUTH STREET, FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS. Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods. 1 4

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE

OF

W. T. Snodgrass & Co.,

N. W. CORNER OF

NINTH and MARKET Sts.,

HAVE A FRESH SUPPLY AT AN AWFUL SACRIFICE OF

Astracans, Carracullas, Coatings, Suitings, Chinchillas and Cassimeres.

JOB LOT OF

8-4 Green Cloths,

FOR PARLOR BILLIARD TABLES.

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IMMENSE SACRIFICE

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LADIES' FANCY FURS!

In order to close out in the shortest possible time my large and elegant assortment of

Fashionable Furs,

Preparatory to removal, I have decided to make such

A Reduction in the Prices

AS TO

UTTERLY DEFY COMPETITION.

COME ONE! COME ALL!!

HENRY RASKE,

12 15thstuf No. 630 ARCH Street.

CORDAGE, ETC.

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Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,

Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue; Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

4 13 12m PHILADELPHIA.

SAXON GREEN

NEVER FADES.

8 1 6m

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1871.

☞ THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the *Tribune*, *Times*, *Herald*, *World*, *Sun*, *Journal of Commerce*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Express*. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. Last March we entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the *exclusive* use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the *North American*, *Inquirer*, *Ledger*, *Press*, *Age*, *Record*, and *German Democrat*, of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the *only evening paper published in this city* in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

IT is certainly not creditable to American enterprise that there is no steamship line between the United States and Europe under the control of our own citizens. We are now obliged to depend entirely upon European steamers for the transit of passengers, merchandise and mails across the Atlantic, whereas there ought to be at least one competitive line owned and controlled by American citizens. We freely admit that there are difficulties in the way of starting a line of steamships, and that it is an enterprise of much magnitude, but these difficulties are certainly not insurmountable if the proper amount of interest is taken in the matter. The proposition to establish a line of steamers to run between this port and Europe has been received with extraordinary favor, and the American Steamship Company has been organized under circumstances that certainly augur favorably for success. The entire stock of the company was taken up by our own citizens as soon as it was offered, and a large proportion of the bonds have already been absorbed by corporations and individual capitalists. About $1,000,000 of these bonds yet remain upon the market, however, and as the money they represent is absolutely required for the enterprise to make a commencement, we hope that they will receive the favorable consideration of all who have money to invest. These bonds are endorsed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, so that they are undoubtedly as safe as any securities in the market, while the high rate of interest offers a decided inducement to those who wish to obtain as large a percentage as possible on their investments. The influence that such a line as this must exert not only on the commercial but on all the manufacturing and other industrial interests of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania cannot be overestimated. It will not only do much towards reviving the commercial prosperity of this port, but it will stimulate trade of every description. Every inhabitant of Philadelphia, poor as well as rich, is interested in having this line put into operation and in having it prove a financial success. The amount now needed by the company in order to commence the work of building the vessels and starting them upon their regular trips is certainly not a large one, especially when the importance of the subject is considered, for a great and wealthy city like this to raise; and if the bonds now offered are absorbed as rapidly as they should be, Philadelphia, by controlling the only line of European steamships built and owned in this country, will obtain an advantage over New York and other cities that will have a most important bearing on her future prosperity.

IN THE lower branch of the State Legislature yesterday a coquettish Democratic member (Mr. Skinner) offered two resolutions heartily endorsing and approving two recommendations in Governor Geary's late message which referred to a general amnesty bill and the interference of soldiers with elections. In view of the skill displayed by the Democracy on a national arena in bringing to their open arms the lovely ex-alderman of Greenville, it would not be very astonishing if, by vigorously following up their movement in the Legislature, they might also capture Pennsylvania's gallant Governor Geary. The great question arises, however, is he worth capturing? How much will the Democracy gain and how little will the Republicans lose by a formal change of his political relations?

LEAGUE ISLAND.

LEAGUE ISLAND, for numerous reasons, is by far the most suitable place for a great naval depot that can be found upon the Atlantic coast. Indeed, we do not exagerate when we say that it is the only suitable place. The one fact that it is in direct communication with the greatest coal and iron region in the United States would be sufficient to point it out as the one proper place for such an establishment, even if it possessed fewer advantages in other respects than it does. It is acknowledged on all sides that our present Navy Yard system is totally inadequate for the naval requirements of the country, and we have no hesitation in saying that, by converting League Island into a great naval depot, with all the appliances of workshops, ship-yards: and storehouses, the efficiency of our navy would be increased one hundred per cent. without a single vessel being added to those now afloat. That nothing has yet been done towards improving League Island is due to the mean and paltry jealousy displayed by the people of some other cities and their representatives in Congress, whenever there is the slightest probability that Philadelpkia will in any manner be benefited by a national enterprise. That League Island will be converted into a great naval depot is certain, but the work of preparing it should commence at once, for there is no economy whatever in the present delay. There certainly ought to be enough members of Congress who are in no way interested in the rival locations, but who are able to understand the importance of the subject, to urge it with proper force as a national measure, and we hope that the present session will not be allowed to pass away without a determined effort being made, not only by the Philadelphia delegation, but by disinterested representatives of other constituents, to have the preparatory work at League Island started without further delay. If by any chance we should become involved in a foreign war, the want of such a depot as is proposed would be severely felt; and it is certainly better, on the score of economy alone, that measures should be adopted at once to give the country a great central naval station that will be provided in the most complete manner possible with all the appliances for fitting out ships of war with the utmost rapidity possible in case there should be a sudden demand for their services.

THE BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

WHEN the Board of Public Charities was created in this State, and a number of very respectable citizens were appointed as its members, there seemed fair ground for hoping that wise supervision would be exercised over all our public charities, and that the Legislature would receive from time to time valuable information in regard to their management and the best methods of apportioning State aid. From the report recently submitted by the President of the Board, however, it appears that these hopes have proved fallacious. General Thomas L. Kane, who is always thoroughly in earnest in any task he undertakes, asserts that the board over which he presides "have rendered no service of respectable importance or value to the State, and that they have left wholly unperformed duties which the public confidently looked to them to execute." He also declares that "they have not made a thorough investigation, followed by outspoken reports, into the condition of any poor-house, prison, or asylum in which abuses were alleged to exist calling for attention," and boldly charging that the board has failed to accomplish the objects for which it was created, he recommends that the act creating it be repealed.

This is plain talk, and while we do not understand the circumstances which have occasioned it, we suspect that General Kane's views of his duties have differed materially from those of his colleagues. He is a thorough humanitarian, keenly anxious to relieve the necessities or assuage the sufferings of unfortunate fellow-beings, and we do not doubt that in any public position which opened up opportunities for achieving such great ends he would desire to work with untiring zeal and self-sacrificing energy. If the people of the State really want to know something of the inside workings of the institutions they are called upon, year after year, to sustain, General Kane is one of the few men who has sufficient vigilance to detect and nerve to tell the plain unvarnished truth. As matters have been managed heretofore, State aid has often been very injudiciously distributed, and institutions of the utmost importance have received no financial assistance whatever at times when large sums were granted to comparatively undeserving applicants. Favoritism, importunity, and knowledge of the great modern art of knowing how to manage a Legislature, instead of true merit and utility, have been controlling influences in the arrangement of appropriation bills. And meanwhile a series of abuses to paupers, prisoners, insane persons, and various recipients of the public bounty have been tolerated which are a disgrace to civilization and a reproach upon Christianity. Money is wasted in some quarters; much misery is caused by the want of it in others; and the absence of systematic organization has at once fearfully increased the volume of human suffering, while the means which might have lessened it were being wasted.

General Kane, we presume, feels and keenly realizes these facts, and as he has virtually thrown down the gauntlet to his associates by his late report, there is a prospect that the people will learn some important truths.

HON. PHINEAS W. HITCHCOCK, who has just been elected to the United States Senate to succeed General John M. Thayer, whose term expires on the 4th of March next, was born in New Lebanon, New York, on the 30th of November, 1831. He graduated at Williams College in 1855, and, after studying law and being admitted to the bar, emigrated to Nebraska Territory, settling in Omaha in 1857 and commencing there the practice of his profession. In 1861 he was appointed Marshal of the Territory by President Lincoln, holding that position until December, 1865, when he resigned, to take his seat as Territorial delegate in the House of Representatives. His election to the Senate is somewhat of a surprise, as it was generally thought that General Thayer's chances for a re-election were almost certain.

OPERATIONS IN THE NORTH OF FRANCE.—The present operations of the Germans in the northern districts of France cover pretty much the same ground which was covered by the operations of the English about four centuries and a half ago. Sir Harris Nicolas, in his "History of the Battle of Agincourt," has given a detailed account derived from contemporary records of the expeditions into French territory conducted under Henry V and the Earl of Shrewsbury in 1415. Among other things, he has preserved the "General Orders" both of Henry and of Shrewsbury. It appears that the English army was attended by a regular commissariat. It was provided with its own beef and beer, and it exacted nothing in the way of contributions from the inhabitants except bread and wine. The commanders "on payne of smytynge of the head" prohibited all outrage on women, wanton destruction of property, and unnecessary bloodshed. It is, for example, ordered:—

That no man be so hardy to take from no man going to the plough, harowe, or cart, hors, mare, nor oxe, nor other beste longinge to labour within the King's obeysaunce without loning and bedinge and grede the partye upon payne of death, and that no man give none impedyment to no man of labour.

That no man forage in the country appatised, but it be haye, ottes, rye, and other necessary vitailles, nor that no man geve unto his horse no wherte nor to gader none, but if it be only to make brede of, and if the said forairs take any beastaile for their sustenance that they take reasonably and to make no waste, nor for to devour nor destroye no vitailles, and also that the saide forairs take nor stell no great oxen, ne no myche keene, but small beastaile, and that they accord with the partie upon the payne aforesaide.

That no maner of man bete downe housing to barne, ne nor aple tres, pere tres, not tres, ne no other tres bering frute, nor that no man put no beast into vynes, nor drawe up the stakes of same vynes.

That no maner of man be so hardy to goe into no chamber or lodging wher that any woman lieth in gesem (child birth) her to robbe ne pillie of no goods the whiche longeth to her refressheing, ne for to make non affray wher through she and her childe might be in any disease or despere, upon payne that he that in suche wise offendeth shall losse all his goods, half unto him that accuseth him and half unto the constable and marshall, and himself to be dede but if the King give him his grace.

THE LOCAL TRADE OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.—W. Milnor Roberts, Esq., Civil Engineer, in his special report on the route of the Northern Pacific Railroad, expresses the following opinion in regard to the prospects for local trade:—"But a few years will be required after the completion of the Northern Pacific trunk line to secure what may be termed local trade and travel sufficient to sustain the road irrespective entirely of any through business. The Territory of Montana, already yielding more than ten millions of value annually, abounding in elements which must induce a large population, will meet the opening of the road with a very valuable contribution, while there cannot be a doubt that accompanying and following the construction of this line hundreds of settlements will rapidly be made in the valleys of the Missouri and Yellowstone on the east, and in the valleys of Clarke's river and Columbia river on the west of the Rocky Mountains. With respect to the local trade and travel on the road along the lower Columbia, and from the Willamette valley, concentrating at the city of Portland, the population and business are already there, only awaiting the opening of this line to make the western end self-sustaining from the start. I speak confidently on this point from personal observation."

PIANOS.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S
PIANOS,
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.
HAINES BROS.' PIANOS,
BRADBURY'S PIANOS,
MASON AND HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS,
An Elegant Stock at Greatly Reduced Prices.
GOULD & FISCHER,
No. 923 CHESNUT Street.
No. 1018 ARCH Street.
J. E. GOULD.
WM. G. FISCHER. 1 17 tf4p

STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Pianos.
Special attention is called to their ne
Patent Upright Pianos,
With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.
CHARLES BLASIUS,
WAREROOMS,
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE AMERICAN
Combination Button-Hole
AND
SEWING MACHINE
Is now admitted to be far superior to all others as a Family Machine. The SIMPLICITY, EASE, and CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in
STITCHING, HEMMING, FELLING, TUCKING, CORDING, BRAIDING, QUILTING, GATHERING, AND SEWING ON, OVERSEAMING, EMBROIDERING ON THE EDGE, AND ITS BEAUTIFUL BUTTON-HOLE AFD EYE-LET HOLE WORK,
Place it unquestionably far in advance of any other similar invention.
This is the only new family machine that embodies any Substantial Improvement upon the many old machines in the market.
It Certainly has no Equal.
It is also admirably adapted to manufacturing p poses on all kinds of fabrics.
Call and see it operate, and get samples of th work.
We have also for sale our "PLAIN AMERICAN," a beautiful family machine, at a Reduced Price. This machine does all that is done on the Combination except the Overseaming and Button-hole work.
Office and Salesrooms,
No. 1318 CHESNUT Street,
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A GREAT STORE FULL
Of the richest and most beautiful assortment of BOYS' and MEN'S CLOTHING
EVER OFFERED!
ALSO,
Of the choicest and most varied stock of excellent piece goods
Ever Heard of,
Now closing out
To make way
For the immense
Stock of Spring Clothes
Soon to appear.
Great Brown Hall.
WHILE THE WINTER DAYS still last, remember your opportunities to buy fine Overcoats cheap.
THINK of the great reduction on all our suits for cold weather at the GREAT BROWN HALL.
CONSIDER THE FACT that you can now buy, for a mere song, substantial and beautiful Clothing enough to last you
All Next Winter.
It is to the interest
Of every gentleman
In Philadelphia
Or its vicinity
To come, and bring all their boys, to the
GREAT BROWN HALL
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET
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HABILLEMENTS
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CHARLES STOKES & CO.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA: PA.
TAILORS.
Evening Dress Suits.
Military and Naval Uniforms.

A GENTLEMAN THOROUGHLY ACQUAINTED with the DOMESTIC DRY GOODS COMMISSION BUSINESS, who has had twelve years experience, and can influence considerable business, is open for engagement as a WORKING PARTNER or otherwise, in same or other business.
Best refrences as to character and capacity.
Address "Business," at this office. 1 19 12trp*

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MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES, THERMOMETERS,
MATHEMATICAL, SURVEYING, PHILOSOPHICAL AND DRAWING
Instruments,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
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FRENCH BREAKFAST CAPS.
THE MISSES
McVAUGH & DUNCAN,
No. 114 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET,
Have now in store a full assortment of
Ladies' and Children's French Caps.
EMBROIDERIES.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
Guipure Edgings and Insertings.
French Work Edgings and Insertings.
WHITE GOODS.
Pique, Cambric, Jaconet, Nainsook, Swiss, French Muslin, Tarlatan, Lace! made-up Lace Goods, and every variety of desirable WHITE GOODS at a reduction in price.
INFANTS' OUTFITS on hand and made to order. 1 15 tf1rp fmw

WRIGHT'S
NE PLUS ULTRA
Minced Meat.
Unequalled for Quality.
CAUTION.—Beware of all imitations, as there but one WRIGHT in the market.
DEPOT,
SOUTHWEST CORNER
SPRING GARDEN and FRANKLIN
SOLD BY ALL GROCERS. 12 15 tfrp

WINES.

HOCK WINES.
Just received from the house of D. LEIDEN, COLOGNE, on the Rhine, an invoice of
HOCK WINES,
Consisting of
JOHANNISBERG,
MARKOBRUNNER,
STEINWEIN,
LIEBFRAUMILCH,
and NIERSTEINER,
VINTAGES OF 1862 and 1865.
For sale by [1 14 12t
JOSEPH F. TOBIAS & CO.,
Nos. 206 and 208 SOUTH FRONT ST.

INSURANCE.

1829. 1871.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
FRANKLIN
Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Capital, - - $400,000'00
Cash Assets, $3,087,452'35
Statement of the Cash Assets of the Company On January 1, 1871.
Mortgages.
On property valued at over $6,250,009, being first mortgages on unincumbered real estate in the city of Philadelphia ..... $2,759,376'52
Loans.
Loans on stocks as collateral security (cash market value, $51,203) ..... $20,180'88
Stocks.
$40,000 U. S. 10-40 bonds ....
$5,000 U. S. 6s of 1881 .....
$11,000 Penn'a State Loan, 6 per cent ....
$6,000 Penn'a State War Loan, 6 per ct
$5,000 Delaware State 6s .....
$15,000 Philadelphia City 6s .....
$5,000 Lehigh Valley Railroad First Mortgage Bonds .....
$5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s
$1,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad 7s
$5,000 Reading Railroad 7s .....
$1,500 Harrisburg and Lancaster R.R 6s
300 shares Pennsylvania Railroad Co ....
200 shares Southwark Railroad Co .....
100 shares Commercial National Bank ....
200 shares Bank of Kentucky .....
17 shares Northern Bank of Kentucky.
91 shares Franklin Insurance Company
150 shares Insurance Co. of N. America
13 shares Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania .....
16 shares Continental Hotel Company, preferred .....
$285 Philadelphia City Warrants .....
COST ..... $158,082'71
MARKET VALUE ..... $209,727'80
REVENUE STAMPS ..... 71'22
REINSURANCE DEPOSIT PREMIUMS ..... 2,869'00
Cash.
Cash on hand ..... $18,128'04
Cash in hands of Agents ..... 27,262'52
Loans on call, with U. S. Bonds as collateral security 19,836'37 $95,226'93
Total ..... $3,087,452'35
Losses by Fire.
Losses paid during the year 1870 ..... $272,881'70
The Assets of the "FRANKLIN" are all invested in solid securities (over two million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars in First Bonds and Mortgages,) which are all interest bearing and dividend paying. The Company holds no Bills Receivable taken for Insurance effected.
PERPETUAL AND TEMPORARY POLICIES ON LIBERAL TERMS.
This Company issues Policies upon the RENTS of all kinds of BUILDINGS, GROUND RENTS and MORTGAGES.
Directors.
ALFRED G. BAKER, ALFRED FITLER,
SAMUEL GRANT, THOMAS SPARKS,
GEO. W. RICHARDS, WM. S. GRANT,
ISAAC LEA, THOMAS S. ELLIS,
GEORGE FALES, GUS. S. BENSON.
Officers.
ALFRED G. BAKER, PRESIDENT.
GEORGE FALES, VICE-PRESIDENT.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, SECRETARY.
THEO. M. REGER, ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
1 20 fmw6t

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign Bankers,
DRAWS EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PRINCIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE
DEALERS IN
Government and Railroad Securities,
Drexel, Winthrop & Co., No. 18 Wall Street, New York.
Drexel, Harjes & Co., No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of ELLEN MULCAHEY, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ELLWOOD SHANNON and ALEXANDER F. PORTER, executors of the estate of Ellen Mulcahey, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on TUESDAY, January 31, A. D. 1871, at 4 P. M., at his office, No. 210 WEST WASHINGTON SQUARE, in the city of Philadelphia.
1 20 fmw 5t GEORGE L. CRAWFORD, Auditor.

COTTON.—MIDDLING FAIR AND MIDDLING Gulfs, Alabama and Uplands, samples, clean stain, etc., for sale by
WILLIAM M. GREINER,
1 20 2m No. 109 CHESNUT Street.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE,
For Sale on Easy Terms.
NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET,
4 mwf PHILADELPHIA.

INSURANCE.

UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
N. E. Corner of THIRD and WALNUT.
Incorporated 1804.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5, 1871.
THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT IS PUBLISHED IN CONFORMITY WITH A PROVISION OF THE CHARTER OF THE COMPANY:—
Amount of Marine Premiums written to January 1, 1871 ..... $95,348'19
Amount of Marine Premiums unearned to January 1, 1870 ..... 36,521'17
Amount of Fire Premiums written to January 1, 1870 ..... 44,909'87
Amount of Fire Premiums unearned to January 1, 1870 ..... 37,237'13
$414,019'34
EARNED PREMIUMS during the year ending as above:—
Marine Risks ..... $99,726'37
Fire Risks ..... 42,846'90
Interest on Investments and Salvage. 20,027'62
$162,600'39
LOSSES AND EXPENSES, Etc., during same time:—
Marine Losses ..... $79,707'20
Fire Losses ..... 33,532'27
Reinsurances and Commissions ..... 17,358'33
Return Premiums ..... 6,590'61
United States and other Taxes ..... 2,976'54
Rents, Salaries, and Expenses ..... 12,220'09
$152,382'07
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, January 1, 1871:—
State of Pennsylvania 6 per cent. Bonds .. $10,000'00
City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. Bonds .... 15,000'00
Camden and Amboy Railroad 6 per cent. Bonds, 1889. 11,000'00
" " " " 1883. 3,500'00
" " Mortgage 6 per cent. 1875. 17,000'00
Pennsylvania Railroad second Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds ..... 10,000'00
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Bonds, 6 per cent ..... 14,610'00
Pennsylvania Railroad first Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent ..... 1,000'00
Schuylkill Navigation Company 6 per cent. Bonds ..... 10,000'00
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad 6 per cent. Bonds ..... 10,000'00
Pennsylvania Canal 6 per cent. Bonds .... 11,500'00
Pittsburg Water Loan 7 per cent. Bonds .. 7,000'00
North Pennsylvania Railroad 6 per cent. Bonds ..... 10,000'00
North Pennsylvania Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds ..... 4,500'00
Lehigh Valley Railroad 6 per cent. bonds. 5,000'00
100 shares Little Schuylkill Railroad ..... 5,000'00
173 shares Pennsylvania Railroad ..... 8,650'00
100 shares North Pennsylvania Railroad .. 5,000'00
48 shares Delaware Railroad ..... 1,200'00
106 shares Pennsylvania Canal Company .. 5,300'00
68 shares Philadelphia National Bank .... 6,800'00
88 shares Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank ..... 8,800'00
160 shares Phœnix Insurance Company ... 800'00
4 shares American West India Company 400'00
20 shares Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company ..... 5,000'00
1414 shares Union Trust Insurance Company ..... 14,140'00
Sundry Scrip of Insurance Companies ... 1,000'00
Par value ..... $202,400'00
Market value ..... $188,863'25
Bills receivable ..... 27,633'25
Sundry accounts due for Premiums ..... 14,534'73
Cash ..... 24,361'66
$255,397'89
DIRECTORS.
Richard S. Smith, John Moss,
A. E. Borie, Lemuel Coffin,
Newberry A. Smith, J. H. Tilge,
William C. Bent, W. D. Winsor,
Henry Lewis, Charles D. Reed,
J. P. Steiner, Isaac Hough,
Edward L. Clark, R. H. Howard,
George Lewis, Alex. E. Fergusson,
Samuel C. Cook, Paul Pohl, Jr.,
Charles Wheeler, C. Heiskill,
S. Delbert, D. W. Chambers,
Solomon Townsend.
RICHARD S. SMITH, Pres't.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary.
JANUARY 5, 1871.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the capital stock and outstanding scrip, free of taxes, payable on demand.
1 10 12t JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE PREMISES
No. 722 CHESNUT Street. The store has recently been fitted up with a new front, etc. The house is suitable for a hotel or boarding-house. The store will be rented without the dwelling if desired. Lot, 25 feet by 145 feet.
THOMAS SHIPLEY,
12 tf No. 20 N. SEVENTH Street.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE WEST PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, No. 4006 Chesnut street; a three-story brown-stone front; complete with modern conveniences; bay window, etc.; lot, 20 feet front by 125 feet deep. Apply to
1 14 tf* J. CLAYTON, No. 717 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE MEDIUM sized House No. 2007 WALNUT Street. Back Buildings, all modern improvements, in perfect order; with or without furniture. [1 11 10t*
S. KINGSTON McCAY, No. 429 WALNUT St.

TO RENT.

TO RENT,
RARE CHANCE,
STORE No. 836 CHESNUT STREET, UNDER CONTINENTAL HOTEL.
Elegant Fixtures for sale, including Marble Counters, large Mirrors, etc.
Immediate possession. 12 15 tf
TO LET—DESIRABLE STORE NO. 316 Chesnut street, on favorable terms. Apply to
1 14 10t* ALFRED G. BAKER, No. 435 CHESNUT Street.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
Spring Horses,
Rocking Horses,
Children's Carriages.
BOYS' SLEDS, WAGONS,
VELOCIPEDES, Etc. Etc.
H. J. SHILL,
Factory, No. 226 DOCK Street,
12 2 4p BELOW EXCHANGE.

HARRISBURG.

A BOW IN THE PUBLIC CHARITY BOARD—THE PRESIDENT PREFERS SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST AN OFFICER OF THE BOARD—HE ADVISES THE DISSOLUTION OF THE BODY—A REPLY EXPECTED—THE REORGANIZATION OF THE TREASURY—THE GERMANTOWN COTTAGE COMPANY—A NICE LITTLE WILLIAM.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 19, 1871.

That all is not peace and harmony in the Board of Public Charities has been made apparent to-day by the publication of a report addressed to the Legislature by General Thomas L. Kane, President of the board. The appearance of this document was totally unexpected, and it is deplored by the friends of the measure establishing the commission. It seems that there have been troubles between the members of the board and the President, which have grown to such proportions that it becomes the duty of the Governor, or whoever has the contral of the body, to interpose his authority. Impediments have been thrown in the way of the board, and they have as yet been unable to prepare the annual report directed to be made by the act of Assembly. In addition to this, the harmony usual among gentlemen of the character of those detailed for this special duty of visiting correctional and charitable institutions has been disturbed to such an extent that it will never be restored until the axe has been wielded and a head or two lopped off. The disturbing element has been either the President or the members of the board. The idiosyncracies and eccentricities of the former and the high reputation of the latter are too well known by Pennsylvanians to receive any further consideration at the hands of your correspondent. The accompanying report and the one which will be issued by the remaining members of a committee of which the General is chairman will serve to throw some light upon the matter, and it would certainly prove an interesting feature of the latter document, if the transactions of the late meetings of the above committee were divulged, and it might be the means of accounting for the penning of the present report of General Kane. Both sides have their versions of these difficulties, and it is anticipated that the whole affair will, before long, be given to the public.

One who seems to be posted says that it has been manifest for some time that the President has been failing in health, and that he has become exceedingly morose and irritable. Although he attends all meetings of the board and its committees, yet he has occasioned all sorts of unpleasant feelings by a too free use of the power conferred upon him as presiding officer.

The following is the report of General Kane in full:—

PHILADELPHIA, No. 1301 WALNUT ST., January 16, 1871.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen:—The organization of the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities, under the act of April 24, 1869, was for various reasons attended with delay. A full board was first obtained by the appointment of the Hon. Heister Clymer, who took his seat at the quarterly meeting of June 8, 1870.

The commission, as at present organized, consists of Heister Clymer, of Reading, appointed for one year; Charles A. Woods, of Pittsburg, appointed for two years; George L. Harrison, of Philadelphia, appointed for three years; George Dawson Coleman, of Lebanon, appointed for four years; Thomas L. Kane, of Kane, appointed for five years.

Thomas L. Kane was elected President of the board, and Wilmer Worthington was appointed General Agent and Secretary.

The board found themselves compelled to appoint an additional Secretary under Section thirteen of the act. For the sum of $1500 per annum they were able to secure the valuable services of Dr. A. J. Ourt.

I have not a favorable report to present you of the "doings" of the board during the past year.

The board consists of five persons, or six, including an officer who is *ex officio* a member. The law imposes upon the board deliberative as well as executive duties. In such organizations numbers are the opposite of an element of strength. The attention of their agent and secretary, too, not having been sufficiently devoted to the important duty of collecting the statistics called for by section 14 of the act, some members of the board may very reasonably consider themselves uninformed upon the necessary facts on which decided opinions should be based. A resulting infirmity of purpose would be naturally expected on the part of such members when called upon to assume responsibilities in speech or action. These allowances I desire to make, in fairness, before reporting the board to your honorable body and his Excellency the Governor of the Commonwealth for censure.

Although an imperfectly digested compilation from the legislation of other States, containing unnecessary repetitions which in some cases appear to conflict with each other, the general meaning of the act of April 24, 1869, is plain. In the House as well as in the Senate distinguished members are now seated who remember the debate upon its passage and the state of public feeling at the time. Giving the act the benefit of a simple and honest commonsense interpretation, it serves well enough the chief purposes for which it was intended. Its obscurity excuses no dereliction of duty on the part of the individuals who accepted under it the obligations and advantages of office.

It is my unpleasant duty, then, to communicate to you officially my deliberately formed opinion that the Commissioners of Public Charities have rendered no service of respectable importance or value to the State; and that they have left wholly unperformed duties which the public confidently looked to them to execute. They have relieved the Legislature of no responsibility. In the consideration of the appropriation bills of the present session, they will be found but to have added to its embarrassments. They have resolved to recommend the applications of certain institutions to the exclusion of others, involving the State by their so doing (if the Legislature should obey their recommendations) in committals of which they have shown themselves to be without sufficient discernment to detect the practical bearing or the important and possibly very serious resulting consequences.

They have not made a thorough investigation, followed by outspoken reports, into the condition of any single poor-house, prison, or asylum in which abuses were alleged to exist calling for their attention.

They are expressly required by section sixth to ascertain and report to the Legislature whether the charitable and correctional institutions of the State receiving State aid—

1. Have economically and judiciously expended the moneys appropriated for their aid.
2. Accomplish the objects for which they were established.
3. Comply fully with the laws in relation to them.
4. Benefit equally all parts of the State.

The only action taken by the board under this important section sixth has been to refer the subject of certain investigations informally to a visiting committee. The members of that committee, meeting with closed doors, have formally resolved not to prepare or to communicate any report of conclusions arrived at.

I, therefore, recommend that the act of April 24, 1868, establishing the Board of Public Charities, having failed to accomplish the objects for which it was enacted, be repealed.

I am required to give a statement of all the expenses incurred. The amount will be seen to be $2475·58 for the year ending December 1, 1870, alone. About $2000 worth of work has been done by the Corresponding Secretary, not more. And a much better investment for these two thousand dollars might have been found by the State.

The Board of Public Charities, as collectors of statistics, did not enter upon an untrodden field of inquiry. The Prison Discipline Society, the Citizens' Association, and such citizens as Joseph R. Chandler, Philip S. Randolph, Mahlon H. Dickinson, Jeremiah Willitts, Joseph Parrish and others, had expended their time and money liberally to collect such data as were obtainable without the authority of Government to back them, and had called public attention most successfully to the necessity of a searching inquiry being instituted into the condition of all the prisons and almshouses of the State. To have simply reimbursed Mr. Dickinson his expenses, or to have returned to the members of the societies named their subscriptions, would have enabled these philanthropists to have continued their great work, and would have brought gifts into their treasury sufficient to enable them to prosecute their investigations further.

It should henceforth, in Pennsylvania at least, be held to have been demonstrated once for all that we have not made a great political discovery in granting governmental powers to commissions of "gentlemen of independent means."

I hardly entertain a doubt that the members of the Board of Public Charities would have acquitted themselves creditably if they had been employed to work as clerks, for a sufficient salary paid them monthly, under a passably methodical and exacting chief of bureau.

His Excellency Governor Geary, in his annual message to your honorable body, of the 6th instant, stated that the first annual report of the Board of Public Charities would be presented to you early in the session. After the message was communicated, the board held a meeting January, 11th instant, at which they devolved the preparation and publication of their report upon a special committee of which the president was chairman, with instructions. The special committee held a meeting in Philadelphia, Saturday, January 14, at which it was formally resolved to disobey these instructions. This it is believed by me was done with a view to defeat the presentation of any report to your honorable bodies from the board—except so far as the report of the general agent might claim to be considered one.

It is proposed to put the General Agent's report into the State Printer's hands this week. As a public document, it will not be of a creditable character. The General Agent might very properly be forbidden to run up a bill for printing before being authorized to do so by the General Assembly.

The recommendations, so called, of the Board of Public Charities, which will be laid before you, are not entitled to more notice than the compliment of their formal reception. The commissioners advocating the appropriations appear not to have been qualified, if they were so minded, to frame and present to you any well-ordered scheme or system of charities. It requires an education, apparently, to realize how grave agencies for evil are invoked by a reckless and improvident distribution of State alms. As long as the board continued unprovided with a proper basis of facts and principles to guide them, they should have scrupulously refused to invite you to trifle with the great interests of the community.

THOMAS L. KANE,
President Board of Public Charities.

REORGANIZATION OF THE TREASURY.

A bill is now lying in the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform providing for the reorganization of the State Treasury. It provides that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund shall select nine banks as State depositaries, four to be located in Philadelphia, three in Pittsburg, and two in Harrisburg. All funds are to be placed in these depositaries by the State Treasurer and interest placed to the credit of the State on monthly balances. A full report of all transactions with the Treasurer is required to be made to the Auditor-General once a month.

A "LITTLE" WILLIAM.

A real healthy bill has been presented by Mr. Smith, of Philadelphia. It has more privileges than are usually found incorporated within the same space. It is in the shape of a supplement to the act incorporating the Germantown Cottage Company, an organization which received considerable ventilation after the adjournment of the last Legislature. The present "little William" is couched in the following language:—

Whereas, The "Germantown Cottage Company," under and by the authority of the act incorporating the said company, was empowered, among other rights and privileges granted, to construct such "works and improvements as may be deemed expedient and proper by them."

And whereas, A supplement approved the 23d of February, A. D. 1870, to the act incorporating the said "Germantown Cottage Company" contemplates aid to "any contractor by advancing money to such contractor, or by guaranteeing the execution of a contract for the building, construction, or equipment of public or private improvements."

And whereas, The name and title of the said "Germantown CottageCompany" have been changed to that of the "Commonwealth Improvement Company," under and by authority of a supplement approved April 6, 1870, to the act incorporating the said "The Germantown Cottage Company;"

Now, therefore, in order the more effectually to carry out the objects and purposes of the said charter and the supplements thereto, and to aid in the development and improvement of the country—

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that the said "the Commonwealth Improvement Company" is hereby authorized to purchase and sell railroad stocks, bonds and other securities, and to make advances in money and credit to railroad and other improvement, mining, and manufacturing companies, and to aid contractors, miners and manufacturers, and to enter into contract for the construction and equipment of all kinds of works, and to receive and hold in trust, or otherwise, estate—real, personal and mixed—including notes, bonds, obligations and accounts, and the same to purchase, collect, adjust and settle, and also to sell and dispose thereof in any market in the United States, or elsewhere, for such prices and on such terms as may be agreed upon between them and the parties contracting with them; to endorse and guarantee the payment of bonds and other securities, and the performance of the obligations of individuals and of corporations; to issue, from time to time, in addition to that heretofore authorized, stock representing their property and their business; to increase their resources from time to time, in property by purchase or otherwise, as the business of the company may require, and as may be deemed expedient; and to create and convert such portions of their capital stock, from time to time, as they may desire, into preferred stock, and to issue and appropriate the same to such purposes as may be deemed advisable, which preferred stock, as well as the common stock, shall be subject to such rules, and regulations, and conditions as may be prescribed by the Board of Directors; and the said company may issue common stock in place and in lieu of said preferred stock, and cancel and retire the said preferred stock altogether.

CITY ITEMS.

WANT OF SLEEP.—Opium or morphine is usually prescribed as a soporific. Both are violent remedies, and react violently; producing nausea, headache, and prostration. They are often given when they are not needed; and not unfrequently they increase the irritation of the brain instead of soothing it. Probably in seventy-five cases out of a hundred in which they are administered, PLANTATION BITTERS, given in moderate doses and at proper intervals, would have the desired effect. Persons who find it difficult to compose their minds to sleep after lying down at night, or whose slumbers are disturbed by bad dreams, or are too brief to afford due nourishment, are advised to try the PLANTATION BITTERS as an anodyne; for this comprehensive medicine is not only a tonic and alterative, but a delightful sedative—a "balm of hurt minds" as well as a revivifier of enfeebled frames.

Its use, as a means of producing healthful sleep, involves none of the unpleasant secondary consequences of a resort to the former narcotics. They all, without exception, excite the stomach, while the effect of the Bitters is to tone, and without irritating that sensitive organ.

BURNETT'S FLORIMEL—An exquisite perfume.

BOYS,
Boys,
Boys.

We are selling for $8 Boys' Overcoats that far surpass anything ever offered for the price. Examine them at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S Great Brown Stone Hall, Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT street.

N. B.—Our $10, $12, and $15 suits are going off by the thousands.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

SOZODONT.—All dentrifices had their drawbacks until the salubrious bark of the Soap Tree was brought from the Chilian valleys to perfect the fragrant Sozodont, the most wholesome, reliable, and delightful article for the teeth that a brush was ever dipped into.

SEA MOSS FARINE from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, etc. etc. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

BEDDING, best in the city, lowest price, and guaranteed, by ALBERTSON & Co., No. 1435 Chesnut street.

"SPALDING'S GLUE," always up to the sticking point."

WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY—Sure cure.

MARRIED.

BURGER—LOTT.—By the Rev. T. A. Fernley, on the 19th instant, at the Parsonage, No. 933 Federal street, Mr. ADAM BURGER to MRS. CORDELIA LOTT, all of this city.

JAGGERS—ROBINSON.—At Newport, New Jersey, January 1st, by Rev. J. B. Westcott, Mr. WILLIAM H. JAGGERS, of Cedarville, N. J., and Miss HARRIET ROBINSON, of Newport, N. J.

WALLACE—PARK.—On the 5th instant, at Canfield, Ohio, by the Rev. F. M. Green, Pastor Church Disciples of Christ, JAMES WALLACE, of Philadelphia, to MARGARET PARK, of Canfield, Mahoning county, Ohio.

DIED.

BRANNAN.—On the 19th instant, MARY, wife of Patrick Brannan, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 2205 Hamilton street, on Sunday, at 12 o'clock M. Funeral services at St. Francis' Church. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

LUDLOW.—On the 19th instant, ANNA KATHLEEN, eldest daughter of James R. and Henrietta F. Ludlow.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, N. W. corner of Thirty-ninth and Locust streets, on Monday morning, 23d instant, at 10 o'clock.

MARTIEN.—On 18th instant, Miss ANN MARTIEN, aged 83 years.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 1206 Arch street, on Saturday afternoon, 21st instant, at 2 o'clock.

RICHINGS-PUGET.—On the 18th instant, at Media, PETER RICHINGS-PUGET, in the 74th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Sunday next, the 22d instant, from his late residence, at 2 P. M. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend. A special train will leave the West Chester Railroad Station, Thirty-first and Chesnut streets, at 12 o'clock, for Media.

SICKFRIT.—On the 15th instant, ELIZA, wife of Joseph Sickfrit, in the 28th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1119 Elm street, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Hanover Street Ground.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ BEAUTY, TASTE, ACCURACY, AT HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS' Railroad and Commercial Printing House, FIFTH and CHESNUT. 1t

☞ THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE Temperance Society of Dr. Shepherd's Church, BUTTONWOOD Street, between Fifth and Sixth, will be held this evening at 7½ o'clock. All are invited. 1t*

☞ DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.

Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

☞ REV. A. B. EARL, THE EVANGELIST, will preach every evening this week, except Saturday evening, at the BROAD STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, Corner BROAD and BROWN Streets. 1 18 3t*

☞ A MEETING OF THE CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS OF THE YOUNG MEN'S HOME of Philadelphia will be held at No. 400 WALNUT Street, on THURSDAY, the 2d of February next, at 11 o'clock A. M. SAMUEL ASHHURST,
Secretary pro tem.
Philadelphia, Jan. 16, 1871. 1 17 14t

☞ MERCHANTS' FUND.—THE ANNUAL Meeting of the Merchants' Fund will be held at the BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON next, at 4 o'clock P. M., at which time the annual report of the Board of Managers will be submitted, and an election be held for officers and managers to serve for the ensuing year.
1 20 3t WILLIAM H. BACON, Secretary.

☞ YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

MONTHLY MEETING,
MONDAY EVENING NEXT,
at 8 o'clock, at
FIRST INDEPENDENT CHURCH,
BROAD AND SANSOM STREETS.
ADDRESSES BY
MAYOR FOX AND OTHERS.

Young Men not members of the Association are particularly invited to attend, as the object and working of the Association will be fully set forth. The advantages of membership will be explained as well as the method of joining.

CHOICE MUSIC under Prof. HARDING. 1 19 1t

☞ THE QUESTIONS OF MODERN THOUGHT Discussed, or the Claims of Conservative Theology ably and eloquently sustained in a course of six Lectures at

CONCERT HALL.

The Third Lecture will be delivered on
FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 20,
BY REV. WILLIAM ADAMS, D. D.,
OF NEW YORK.

Subject—"The Advantages of a Written Revelation."

The liveliness of the speaker and the interesting theme chosen render this Lecture exceedingly popular. A few more tickets for reserved seats remain unsold, which can be had at Gould & Fischer's Piano Rooms, No. 923 Chesnut street, without extra charge. Remainder of course, $1 50. Single tickets, 50 cents. 1 19 2t*

☞ CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17, 1871.

At the Annual Election for Directors of this Bank, held on the 10th inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected to serve the ensuing year:—

Hon. Alex. G. Cattell,	Samuel T. Canby,
Dell Noblit, Jr.,	William Massey,
Hugh Craig,	Joseph W. Bullock,
Alexander Whilldin,	H. W. Catherwood,
John F. Gross,	C. J. Hoffman,
Philip B. Mingle,	William P. Cox,

Henry C. Howell,

and at a meeting of the board held this day, Dell Noblit, Jr., Esq., was elected President in place of Hon. Alexander G. Cattell, declining.

H. P. SCHETKY, Cashier.

Whereas, Our former President, Hon. Alexander G. Cattell, has felt constrained to decline re-election as President of this bank on account of protracted ill health, therefore

Resolved, That while we bow to the will of a Divine Providence, we cannot but express our earnest hope for his restoration to health and usefulness, and express our high appreciation of his services to the institution since its organization, resulting in its present prosperity and high standing in our community.

Extract from the minutes.
1 18 3t H. P. SCHETKY, Cashier.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF THE NATIONAL CAPITOL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING,
No. 126 S. Second street.

At a meeting of the Policy Holders held last evening, January 18th, the following gentlemen were elected Trustees for the ensuing year:—

PRESIDENT.
JOHN P. VERREE.
TRUSTEES.

John P. Verree,	Amos R. Little,
James V. Watson,	John H. Michener,
C. J. Hoffman,	Alexander M. Fox,
Henry T. Hoyt,	E. S. Talmage,
Robert Shoemaker,	Joseph B. Van Dusen,
George Remsen,	Thomas Cochran,
Charles Watson,	Daniel Sutter,
Edward Bains,	Josiah L. Haines,
Nathan Middleton,	Charles J. Field,
Benjamin H. Shoemaker,	Simon Gratz,
John H. Bringhurst,	F. C. Gillingham,
Joseph Ball,	George Watson,

Reeve L. Knight.
PADDLE & WIDDIFIELD,
1 19 3t Superintendents.

☞ LOGAN IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

A meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at its office, No. 230 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, the second day of February, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of five Directors, and for the transaction of any other business which may then be presented.

By order CHARLES WESTON, Jr.,
1 18 13t Secretary of the Corporators.

CHEAP—AT PRIVATE SALE—CHEAP Furniture, Books, Chromos, and Engravings framed and unframed, with many other articles of use and ornament, including a fine Magic Lantern with many slides. Bargains may be had for a few days only at
1 19 2t* No. 719 N. ELEVENTH Street.

CLOTHING.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

In Fine Ready-made Clothing Until our Winter Stock is All sold.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET.

CARRIAGES.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

JOSEPH BECKHAUS,
No. 1204 FRANKFORD Avenue,
ABOVE GIRARD AVENUE,
Manufacturer of exclusively FIRST-CLASS
CARRIAGES.
NEWEST STYLES.

Clarences, Landaus, Landauettes, Close Coaches, Shifting qr. Coaches, Coupes, Barouches, Phætons, Rockaways, Etc., SUITABLE FOR PRIVATE FAMILY and PUBLIC USE. Workmanship and finish second to none in the country.

Fine and varied stock on hand—completed and in the works. Orders receive prompt and personal attention. All work warranted. 12 21 3mrp

FURNITURE, ETC.

HOVER'S
PATENT SOFA BED.

In consequence of certain parties representing that their Sofa Beds and Lounges are of my patent, I beg leave to inform the public that my Sofa Bed is for sale only at MOORE & CAMPION'S and ALLEN & BROTHER'S, and at the Manufactory, No. 230 South SECOND Street

This novel invention is not in the least complicated, having no cords or ropes to pull in order to regulate, or props to keep it up when in the form of a bedstead, which are all very unsafe and liable to get out of repair. The bedstead is formed by turning out the ends, or closing them when the Sofa is wanted.

H. F. HOVER,
No. 230 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
1 2 tuf2strp PHILADELPHIA.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

OFFICE OF PHILADELPHIA SUGAR HOUSE, DELAWARE AVENUE AND NOBLE STREET, HARRIS, HEYL & CO.
PHILADELPHIA, December 31, 1870.

The partnership heretofore existing between HARRIS, HEYL & CO. expires this day by limitation and the death of Wharton E. Harris. Either of the surviving partners sign in liquidation.

JOHN B. HEYL,
GEORGE W. GIBBONS,
Surviving Partners.

OFFICE OF PHILADELPHIA SUGAR HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA, January 14, 1871.

The undersigned this day enter into copartnership under the firm of HEYL, GIBBONS & CO., as successors of HARRIS, HEYL & CO., and continue the business.

JOHN B. HEYL,
GEORGE W. GIBBONS,
1 16 6t EDWARD O. SMITH.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

MARVIN'S SAFES.

The Best Quality!
The Lowest Prices!
The Largest Assortment!

Fire-proof. Burglar-proof.

MARVIN'S CHROME IRON
SPHERICAL
Burglar Safe

Will resist all BURGLAR'S IMPLEMENTS for any length of time. Please send for catalogue.

MARVIN & CO.,
No. 721 CHESNUT Street,
(MASONIC HALL,) PHILADELPHIA.
265 Broadway, N. Y. 108 Bank st., Cleveland, Ohio

A number of Second-hand Safes, of different makes and sizes, for sale VERY LOW.
Safes, Machinery, etc., moved and hoisted promptly and carefully, at reasonable rates. 10 7 fmwśm

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company
OF PHILADELPHIA
IN THEIR
New Marble Fire-proof Building,
Nos. 359-361 CHESNUT Street.
Capital subscribed, $1,000,000; paid, $600,000.

COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.

The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST at three per cent., payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice.

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished available in all parts of Europe.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent

The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President.
C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.
DIRECTORS.

N. B. Browne,	Alexander Henry,
Clarence H. Clark,	Stephen A. Caldwell,
John Welsh,	George F. Tyler,
Charles Macalester,	Henry C. Gibson,
Edward W. Clark,	J. Gillingham Fell.

Henry Pratt McKean. 1s 13 fmwś

ANTHRACITE COAL PER TON OF 2240 POUNDS, DELIVERED.
LEHIGH—Furnace, $7 75: Stove, $8; Nut, $7.
SCHUYLKILL—Furnace, $7; Stove, $7 25; Nut, $6 75.
EASTWICK & BROTHER,
Yard, corner TWENTY-SECOND Street and WASHINGTON Avenue.
Office, No. 228 DOCK Street. 20 rp tf

GAS FIXTURES.

CORNELIUS & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
GAS FIXTURES
Wholesale and Retail
Salesrooms,
No. 821 CHERRY Street
PHILADELPHIA.

We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.

1 16 2m5p CORNELIUS & SONS

FINANCIAL.

AN INVESTMENT
THAT IS BOTH
Safe and Profitable.

EXPERIENCED FINANCIERS AGREE THAT

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

TO A LIMITED AMOUNT,

Upon a Finished Railroad

Which is well located for business, is one of the very safest forms of investment. The

Central Railroad Co.
OF IOWA

Have built and equipped, in first-class manner,

135 Miles of New Road in Eight Months

An achievement never before equalled by any Company in the United States, excepting in the case of the railroads to the Pacific.

This new road, in connection with the 45 miles of their line previously in operation, will open

The First Through Line Across the State,

From North to South, giving a direct route from St. Paul to St. Louis.

The location of this line, through the richest and most thickly settled part of Iowa, assures to it a LOCAL TRAFFIC of great magnitude and unquestioned profit. Forming, as it does, the shortest and cheapest avenue of communication between the coal fields of Iowa and the lumber markets of Minnesota, it will also have its carrying facilities taxed to provide for the COAL AND LUMBER TRANSPORTATION which the rapid settling of the country and the extension of the railroad system of the Northwest will combine to increase far beyond its already large dimensions.

In addition to these inevitable sources of profitable revenue, the CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA will have peculiar advantages for THROUGH BUSINESS. It is not only the most natural outlet for the bulk of the Northwestern carrying trade, but some of its largest stockholders being identical with the principal owners of the various railroads diverging from St. Paul and Duluth, the freight and passengers from the Lake Superior and Mississippi River, the St. Paul and Pacific, and the Northern Pacific Railroads will be mainly transferred to this line.

Upon this railroad, thus favorably situated, there are issued

First Mortgage
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds

To the small amount of $16,000 per mile, which are offered at the low rate of 90 and accrued interest, in currency.

Nearly two and a half million dollars of these bonds have been sold, leaving about one million remaining, which are being rapidly taken by investors.

The Company is composed of strong capitalists who have carried the work of construction rapidly forward, without being dependent upon the sale of the Bonds. The amount of money thus invested is a guarantee of the soundness of the Company's bonds.

A First Mortgage for so small an amount, upon a road so sure of large business, and in so strong hands, may well be considered a perfectly safe security. Holders of Government Bonds will find a decided advantage in exchanging them for Central Iowas, and realizing the increase of interest, beside the difference of exchange.

W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer,
No. 32 PINE Street, New York.

De Haven & Brother,
BANKERS,
No. 40 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA,

Receive subscriptions for these Bonds.

Governments received in exchange at the highest market rates. We recommend these bonds as entirely safe, as well as profitable. [1 18 wfmsrp

DE HAVEN & BRO.

SNOWDON & RAU'S COAL DEPOT, CORNER DILLWYN and WILLOW Streets.—Lehigh and Schuylkill COAL, prepared expressly for family use at the lowest cash prices. 1 13 ?

FINANCIAL.

NEW 7·30 GOLD LOAN.

SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT!

JAY COOKE & CO.
Offer for sale at Par and Accrued Interest the
FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRAND GOLD BOND
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

These bonds are secured, *first*, by a First Mortgage on the Railroad itself, its rolling stock and all equipments; *second*, by a First Mortgage on its entire Land Grant, being more than Twenty-two Thousand Acres of Land to each mile of Road.

The Bonds are free from United States Tax; the Principal and Interest are payable in Gold—the Principal at the end of Thirty years, and the Interest Semi-annually, at the rate of SEVEN AND THREE-TENTHS PER CENT. per annum.

They are issued in denominations of $100, $500 $1000, $5000, and $10 000.

The Trustees under the Mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company.

These Northern Pacific 7·30 Bonds will at all times before maturity be receivable at Ten per Cent. Premium (or 110) in exchange for the Company's lands at their lowest cash price.

In addition to their absolute safety, these Bonds yield an income larger, we believe, than any other first-class security. Persons holding United States 5-20s can, by converting them into Northern Pacifics increase their yearly income *one third*, and still have a perfectly reliable investment.

HOW TO GET THEM.—Your nearest Bank or Banker will supply these bonds in any desired amount, and of any needed denomination. Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for these can do so with any of our Agents, who will allow the highest current price for ALL MARKETABLE SECURITIES.

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LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—From E. H. But'er & Co. we have received "Mitchell's Modern Atlas," with an index containing over 17,000 names, compiled by H. D. Gregory, A. M. This index, which is published both with and separate from the atlas, appears, from such examination as we have been able to give it, to be very complete, and it will undoubtedly be a very valuable assistant to the student of geography, as well as to all others who may have occasion to make geographical references. It has been brought down to the latest dates, and the inexpensive shape in which it is published entitles it to the favorable consideration of all who may desire to use such a work, as it will be an easy matter to replace it by a new and improved copy, when the rapid changes that are taking place, especially in our Western territory, render portions of it somewhat out of date.

—Part No. 53 of "Zell's Popular Encyclopedia" brings the work down to the title "Standard." A few more numbers will complete this valuable publication.

—From the American Sunday School Union we have received the January number of *The Sunday at Home*, an English magazine, which contains stories, essays, and poetry suitable for Sunday reading, from the pens of some of the best writers of the day. The illustrations are numerous and excellent.

—From J. B. Lippincott & Co. we have received "Birth and Education," translated from the Swedish of Marie Sophie Schwartz by Selma Bourg and Marie A. Brown. Published by Lee & Shepard. This story, like its predecessor, "Gold and Name," possesses much dramatic interest. Unfortunately the ladies who have undertaken to introduce the writings of Madame Schwartz to the American public are not qualified for the work, and the translations of the two novels which have come under our notice are very badly executed.

—From Morris Frank, No. 619 Walnut street, we have received the January number of *The Technologist*, which contains a number of valuable articles on industrial subjects.

—In *The Art Review* for January, we find several interesting papers on art subjects.

—From W. S. Turner we have received *Appleton's Journal* and *Every Saturday*.

—The Central News Company, No. 505 Chesnut street, sends us the latest numbers of *Punch* and *Fun*.

THE FEBRUARY MAGAZINES.

"THE GALAXY."

The contents of the February number of *The Galaxy* are as follows:—

"Lady Judith. A Tale of Two Continents," chapters xiii, xiv, and xv, by Justin McCarthy; "The Nether Side of New York. I. Private Detectives," by Edward Crapsey; "Madame Vigee Le Brun," by J. Durand; "Overland," chaps. xxv, xxvi, and xxvii, by J. W. De Forest; "Successful People," by Titus Munsen Coan; "My Avenger," by Lucy H. Hooper; "Souvenir of Imperial Sovereigns," by Donn Piatt; "Mr. Lincoln and Three Friends in Council," a chapter from the Autobiography of Thurlow Weed, by Thurlow Weed; "Mr. Black to Mr. Wilson," by J. S. Black; "Counsel," by M. E. M.; "Vita Vitalis," by Robert Weeks; "Ought We to Visit Her?" A Novel. Chapters v, vi, and vii, by Mrs. Edwards; "Life's Answer," by L. B. Moore; "Drift-wood," by Philip Quilibet; "Scientific Miscellany;" "Current Literature;" "Memoranda," by Mark Twain; "Nebulæ," by the Editor.

From Hon. J. S. Black's slashing rejoinder to Hon. Henry Wilson we take the following reference to the why and wherefore of the exit of Mr. Cameron from Lincoln's Cabinet:—

Your account of Mr. Cameron's retirement from the War Department and Stanton's appointment on his suggestion demanded refutation, because it not only perverted and misrepresented a fact of some general importance, but was a serious injury to Mr. Stanton's character as it then stood. Between these two men it did not seem as if there could be any relations which implied confidence or friendship. If Stanton himself was any authority for his own sentiments, he had no respect either for the horse contracts or the "nigger arming" (as he called it) of his predecessor, and Mr. Lincoln had just as little. Stanton was appointed not to carry out but to put an end to Cameron's policy with all its corruptions. I admit that since the evidence you have furnished of Mr. Stanton's duplicity in other matters, it becomes possible to believe he may have been insincere about this also. Still your attempt to deceive the public was inexcusable.

Of my own knowledge I know nothing about Cameron's appointment or removal; but I will give you the main facts briefly and without the *alia enormia*, as I have them on undoubted authority, and as I firmly believe them. A bargain was made at the Chicago Convention of 1860 that in case of Lincoln's nomination and election Cameron should receive a Cabinet appointment. Mr. Lincoln was no party to this contract; but after much persuasion and pressure he consented to ratify it by trying Cameron as Secretary of War. Before the end of nine months the experiment ended, as you know, and as everybody else knows, in a complete and total failure. Mr. Lincoln, seeing this, determined to get rid of him, and expressed his resolution in a letter addressed to Mr. Cameron and carried by Mr. Chase, then Secretary of the Treasury. That letter is not now in existence, but Mr. Chase described it as *curt*—that is to say, plain, short, and direct. Mr. Cameron understood and felt it as an abrupt dismissal. He afterwards got it suppressed, and a correspondence different in its whole tenor and effect substituted in its place. Ever since then he has been trying to create the opinion that he retired from a department full of rich jobs, not only without compulsion, but in spite of the President's affectionate desire that he should remain and manage them as he had done before; and he makes it a part of his story that he was permitted to designate his successor. He contrived to produce some belief of this on the mind of Mr. Chase; but if Mr. Chase had known more of Cameron's character and previous history, he might have been less credulous.

Of the fact that Stanton was appointed on Cameron's suggestion we have not a spark of direct evidence except Cameron's own statement, and all the circumstances make that improbable. If the President made up his mind to remove the incumbent he certainly would not have proceeded to execute his resolution by writing him a curt letter of dismissal without having settled upon somebody to succeed him; for at such a time as that he could not mean to leave the War Department *acephalous* while he would be hunting a head for it. But concede that no thought was taken for the new officer before the removal of the old one, can it be that the President decided the whole question in favor of a man never mentioned before, on the mere suggestion of the officer he was discarding, and without seeking advice from those members of the Cabinet who still retained his favor? The suppressed letter is, therefore, not only an important fact in itself, but it has the gravest influence on the credibility of Mr. Cameron's whole tale. Other questions signify but little in comparison to that. If the correspondence afterwards published was not that which actually took place, we must presume everything against the party for whom, or at whose instance, the spoliation was committed. The short, plain, direct, curt note, with which Mr. Lincoln opened the business would have explained everything if it had been permitted to see the light; and it could not have been destroyed except for the purpose of making a false impression. This compels me to show that your conduct in the affair has been such as admits of no justification except that burning loyalty and intense patriotism which converts all vice into virtue.

After your first article appeared, and before my answer to it, a leading and very distinguished member of the Republican party in this State told you that you had misstated the facts concerning Mr. Cameron's retirement, and especially the important and principal fact of the suppressed note from the President; and he referred to the Chief Justice, who, upon being interrogated, gave you the authentic information that such a note had been written, delivered, and suppressed. Thereupon you solemnly promised that if you ever had occasion to refer to the subject again, you would *tell the whole truth*. Besides, Judge Chase, after my review of you, wrote me a letter from Sandusky, Ohio, in which he said that he bore the note in question, and mentioned that he had also written to you. What he wrote you of course I do not know, but he certainly did not give you one version and me another. You had, therefore, the written statement of the Chief Justice, in addition to his verbal assurance. With all these lights before you, and with all the obligations of common veracity, strengthened by an express promise to tell the truth, what do you do in your second article? Why, you simply stick to your first story. Nay, you take great trouble to smuggle the truth away, and bury it out of sight; for, instead of producing Judge Chase's letter to yourself, in which the fact, no doubt, is fairly stated, you give us an extract from another letter written by him to Cameron, from which you are "permitted to quote"—nothing whatever on the subject of that important letter. I forbear to say much that ought to be said about this part of your behavior, because the distinguished gentleman before spoken of has taken you in hand, and will doubtless jerk an acknowledgment of the facts out of you, in spite of all your shuffling.

"SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY."

The February number of *Scribner's Monthly* has the following list of articles:—

"The New York Mercantile Library," illustrated, by John R. G. Hassard; "The French Conquest of Lorraine and Alsace," illustrated, by Henry M. Baird; "A Tartar Love-Song," by R. H. Stoddard; "The Story of a Valentine," by Edward Eggleston; "Lauriger," by Charles F. Gage; "Something About Balloons," illustrated, by F. R. Thompson; "Lucky Peer," illustrated, by Hans Christian Andersen; "The Haunted Ship," by an Old Tar; "Madaline," by Alice Cary; "Weather-Telegrams and Storm-Forecasts," illustrated, by Professor T. B. Maury; "Conference Wrong Side Out," by Gail Hamilton; "Wilfred Cumbermede," chapters xiii, xiv, by George Macdonald; "The Bondage of the Pulpit," second article, by W. C. Wilkinson; "Angelique Arnauld," by Elizabeth Sill; "Topics of the Time," "The Old Cabinet," "Home and Society," "Books and Authors at Home," "Etchings, 'To-morrow is St. Valentine's Day,'" by Addie Ledyard.

The readers of this magazine must have already recognized as one of its most attractive features the story of "Wilfrid Cumbermede," by George Macdonald. This writer has already taken a front place in the ranks of living novelists, and there are few among his compeers who better deserve an extended popularity. Macdonald is essentially a poet, and it is the glamour of poetry pervading his writings that constitutes their principal charm. The story of "Wilfrid Cumbermede," so far as it has progressed, impresses us as one of the best, if not the best, that has yet proceeded from his pen, and we hope that its serial publication in *Scribner's Monthly* will have the effect of making a large number of readers acquainted with the merits of certainly the most original fiction-writer of the day. The other contributions in the number of the magazine before us present an entertaining variety of reading matter.

From "Something about Balloons," by J. R. Thompson, we take this description of the first balloon voyage:—

But the time had now come for the first aerial voyage, and this was magnificently performed by the intrepid Roziers, who had zealously taken up the subject of aerostation from the earliest announcement of Montgolfier's success, and the Marquis d'Arlandes, a fine gentleman of the Court, who wrote an interesting account of the perilous and unprecedented trip. The balloon of the Marquis, which was inflated with heated air, and not with hydrogen gas, far exceeded our modern balloons in magnificence of decoration and elegance of equipment, and must have presented a splendid appearance as it rose above the temples and columns of Paris in the lovely October sunset. It made the entire circuit of the capital, passing over the boulevards and hovering always in sight of the vast crowds of wonder-loving Parisians, now fairly intoxicated by the brilliant spectacle. There were eyes that marked its course with other feelings than gratified curiosity or unreasoning delight. Among the faces turned upward to the sky above Paris on that 21st of October, 1783, was Benjamin Franklin's.

Henceforward for many months all France, so soon to become convalsed in revolution, went wild upon the subject of balloons. Ascensions were made in every part of the kingdom, and hundreds of people of both sexes earnestly begged a seat in the car. It was doubted only by the judicious few that the navigation of the air was *un fait accompli*, or that men might go where they pleased with the speed of the wind. The Duc de Chartres, afterwards Orleans and the notorious Egalite, was so unfortunate as to make a journey of one hundred and thirty-five miles in five hours without breaking his neck, thus escaping the best chance that ever happened to him of saving his name from imperishable dishonor. Great care and expense were lavished upon the construction of balloons, and no improvement has since been effected in them.

It was to be expected that among a people with so keen a sense of the ludicrous as the French, the new discovery should be made the object of pitiless burlesque and caricature. All manner of absurd flying-machines were represented in colored prints, and all sorts of ridiculous schemes were put forth in satirical prospectuses. But the irony and caricature could not exceed in the comic element the essays that were written and the plans that were set forth in sober earnest. Moralists gravely condemned the employment of balloons, because they were manifestly contrary to the will of Divine Providence, which had not given wings to man; because they threatened to break down the barriers of virtue and morality, by permitting aeronauts to descend at night into gardens and balconies, and because they practically annulled the boundaries of empire, and thus seemed likely to involve nations in continual war. This was droll enough, but the novelties in aerial architecture sanguinely proposed to the public were more mirth-provoking still. One cannot look at an engraving of the "Minerva" without a smile. The "Minerva" was a machine for navigating the air, projected by one Robertson, of Vienna, in 1804, and dedicated to Volta, probably that it might come to be considered as a sort of "Voltaic pile." A pile it certainly appears of a balloon, a Fulton ferry boat, a toy-shop, a ten-pin alley, a travelling circus, and a lager beer saloon, as complex in its construction and as diverse in its aims as the new grand patent double-action cylindrical marling-spike, with holystoning watering-pot attachment, and self-adjusting reversible Kamptulicon deck Awning-Carpet. The amiable Robertson proposed to convey sixty persons in the "Minerva," which was to have a capacity of carrying 150,000 pounds, and thought it might be possible to make with it the tour of the world. In the serious description he gave of it, which is funnier than Mark Twain's explanation of his map of Paris, he refers to a gymnasium, a theatre, an observatory, a study, and other apartments not absolutely essential to aeronautic voyages, besides kitchens, closets, and store-rooms, any one of which adjuncts it would be about as easy to transport through the air as the Chapel of Our Lady of Loretto.

—The February number of *Godey's Lady's Book* is finely illustrated, and is filled with interesting literary matter in prose and verse.

—*The Transatlantic* for February, which we have received from Turner & Co., contains a pleasant variety of short stories and sketches selected from the best English periodicals.

—*The Lady's Friend* for January contains a number of excellent illustrations and an attractive list of stories, sketches, poetry, and fashion articles.

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MOSES WIESENFELD,

1 6 60tf Finance Committee.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THE AMERICAN STOVE AND HOLLOWWARE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA,

IRON FOUNDERS,

(Successors to North, Chase & North, Sharpe & Thomson, and Edgar L. Thomson,)

Manufacturers of STOVES, HEATERS, THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, TINNED, ENAMELLED, AND TON HOLLOWWARE.

FOUNDRY, Second and Mifflin Streets.

OFFICE, 209 North Second Street.

FRANKLIN LAWRENCE, Superintendent.

EDMUND B. SMITH, Treasurer.

JNO. EDGAR THOMSON, President. JAMES HOEY, General Manager.

6 27 mwf 6m

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,

No. 115 TENTH Street below Chesnut.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Comstock's Tinking, etc. No. 227 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. wfm

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES MAILS. PENNSYLVANIA.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1870.

PROPOSALS for conveying the Mails of the United States from July 1, 1871, to June 30, 1872, on the following routes in the State of Pennsylvania, will be received at the contract Office of the Department until 3 P. M. of March 1, 1871, to be decided by March 30 following:—

2365 From Butler, by North Oakland, Barnhart's Mills, Baldwin, and Bruin, to Lawrenceburg, 22 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Butler Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7·30 A. M.;
Arrive at Lawrenceburg by 4 P. M.;
Leave Lawrenceburg Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 7·30 A. M.;
Arrive at Butler by 4 P. M.

2610 From Liberty Corners, by Storr's Mills, to New Era, 11 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Liberty Corners Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at New Era by 12 M.;
Leave New Era Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Liberty Corners by 5 P. M.

2634 From Bedford to Downingsville (Imlertown P. O.), 6 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Bedford Tuesday and Friday at 3 P. M.;
Arrive at Imlertown by 5 P. M.;
Leave Imlertown Tuesday and Friday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Bedford by 10 A. M.

2635 From West Bingham, by Bingham Centre and Bingham, to Spring Mills (N. Y.), 7 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave West Bingham Tuesday and Saturday at 3 P. M.;
Arrive at Spring Mills by 5 P. M.;
Leave Spring Mills Tuesday and Saturday at 12 M.;
Arrive at West Bingham by 2 P. M.

2636 From Pottstown to Cedarville (no office), 2 miles and back, three times a week by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster at Cedarville.

2637 From Oxford, by Mount Vernon, Colerain, Kirkwood, Forestdale, and Bartville, to Christiana, 18 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Oxford Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Christiana by 6 P. M.;
Leave Christiana Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Oxford by 12 M.
This route is supposed to be covered by existing service, and, if so, will not be let.

2638 From Horton's, by Rochester's Mills (no office), to Brady, 12 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Horton's Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Brady by 11 A. M.;
Leave Brady Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Horton's by 4 P. M.
Proposals for more frequent service invited.

2639 From Osceola Mills, by Houtzdale and Madera, to Smith's Mills, 15 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Osceola Mills Tuesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Smith's Mills by 12 M.;
Leave Smith's Mills Tuesday and Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Osceola Mills by 6 P. M.

2640 From Hanlin Station, by Eldersville (no office) and Independence, to Bethany (W. Va.), 16 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Hanlin Station Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Bethany by 12 M.;
Leave Bethany Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Hanlin Station by 5 P. M.
Proposals for more frequent service invited.

2641 From Troy Centre (no office) to Tryonville, 6 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Troy Centre Saturday at 10 A. M.;
Arrive at Tryonville by 12 M.;
Leave Tryonville Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Troy Centre by 3 P. M.
Proposals invited for service twice a week, on Wednesday and Saturday.

2642 From Flicksville (no office) to Penargil (no office).
Bidders will state distance and proposed schedule of arrivals and departure.

2643 From Coopersburg, by Lanark, Limeport, Stinesburg, and Zion Hill (no office), to Coopersburg, 18 miles, three times a week, equal to 9 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Coopersburg Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 12 M.;
Arrive at Coopersburg by 6 P. M.

2644 From Dixon, by East Lemon (no office), to Pierceville, 6 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Dixon Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 A. M.
Arrive at Pierceville by 9 A. M.
Leave Pierceville Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 10 A. M.
Arrive at Dixon by 12 M.

2645 From Milroy to Siglerville (no office), 3 miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster at Siglerville.

2646 From Sandy Lake, by North Sandy and French Creek, to Utica, 11 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Sandy Lake Tuesday and Saturday at 3 P. M.
Arrive at Utica by 6 P. M.;
Leave Utica Tuesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Sandy Lake by 10 A. M.
Proposals for an additional weekly trip on Thursday invited.

2647 From Millertown, by Coffman's (no office), Uhl's Store (no office), Barnes' Hotel (no office), and Miller's Store (no office), to McKee's Half Falls, 18 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Millerstown Saturday at 6 A. M.;
Arrive at McKee's Half Falls by 12 M.;
Leave McKee's Half Falls Saturday at 1 A. M.;
Arrive at Millerstown by 7 P. M.

2648 From Edge Hill Station (no office), by Fitzwatertown, Jarrettown, and Three Tons, to Prospectville, 8 miles and back, six times a week, by a schedule making close connections at Edge Hill Station with regular mail trains.

2649 From Newport, by Acker's Store (no office) and Montgomery's Ferry, to Liverpool, 15 miles—only that part of the route from Newport to Montgomery's Ferry will be let, 10 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Newport Saturday at 3 P. M.;
Arrive at Montgomery's Ferry by 6 P. M.;
Leave Montgomery's Ferry Saturday at 7·30 A. M.;
Arrive at Newport by 10·30 A. M.

2650 From Tobyhanna Mills to South Sterling, 8 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Tobyhanna Mills Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at South Sterling by 4 P. M.;
Leave South Sterling Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Tobyhanna Mills by 10 A. M.

2651 From North East, by Greenfield, to Wattsburg, 16 miles and back, once a week.
Leave North East Saturday at 2 P. M.;
Arrive at Wattsburg by 6 P. M.;
Leave Wattsburg Saturday at 6 A. M.;
Arrive at North East by 10 A. M.
Proposals for an additional trip on Tuesday invited.

2652 From Herrickville, by James Mittens (no office), and William Nesbits (no office), to Rummerfield Creek, 5 miles and back, three times a week, in close connection with railroad mail trains, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmasters.

2653 From Wyalusing, by Lime Hill, Ballebay (no office), and Camp School-house, to Herrick, 10 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Wyalusing Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 11·30 A. M.—or after arrival of mail train;
Arrive at Herrick by 2·30 P. M.;
Leave Herrick Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Wyalusing by 10 A. M.

2654 From Russell Hill to Keiserville (no office), 2½ miles and back, once a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster.

2655 From Phœnixville, by Pickering and West Pikeland, to Chester Springs, 7 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Phœnixville Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 12 M.;
Arrive at Chester Springs by 2 P. M.;
Leave Chester Springs Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6·30 A. M.;
Arrive at Phœnixville by 8·30 A. M.

2656 From Cochransville to Londonderry, 2½ miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the Postmaster at Londonderry.

2657 From Lanark to Allentown, 4 miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the Postmaster at Lanark.

2658 From Trunkeyville to Fagundus Forest (no office), 1 mile and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the Postmaster.

2659 From Carrolltown, by Nicktown and Kimmell's, to Pine Flats, 13 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Carrolltown Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Pine Flats by 12 M.;
Leave Pine Flats Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Carrolltown by 5 P. M.

2660 From Central office, in Philadelphia, to the following named sub-offices, from October 1, 1871, to June 30, 1872, viz.: Somerton, Byberry, Holmesburg, Olney, Tacony, Bustleton, Fox Chase, Milestown, Oxford Church, Torresdale, Verree's Mill, and Wheat Sheaf, twice daily, except Sunday, in each direction, or oftener if required, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster at Philadelphia, and the whole service and means of transportation to be under his direction.
Rate per annum to be stated in bids.

2661 From Liberty, by Brittonwood (no office) and Steam Valley (no office), to Trout Run, 15 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Liberty Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Trout Run by 12 M.;
Leave Trout Run Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Trout Run by 6 P. M.
Proposals invited for more frequent service.

NOTES.

Proposals must be to carry the mail with "celerity, certainty, and security," using the terms of the law, and they must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, certified to as such by a postmaster or judge of a court of record.

No pay will be made for trips not performed, and for each of such omissions not satisfactorily explained three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connection with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be satisfactorily explained, for neglecting to take the mail from or into a post-office; for suffering it to be injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost; and for refusing, after demand, to convey the mail as frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running, vehicles on the route. The Postmaster-General may annul the contract for disobeying the post-office laws or the instructions of the Department. He may alter the schedule of departures and arrivals, and also order an increase of service by allowing therefor a *pro rata* increase on the contract pay. He may also curtail or discontinue the service in whole or in part, at a proportionate decrease of pay, allowing as full indemnity to the contractor one month's extra compensation on the amount of service dispensed with, and a *pro rata* compensation for the service retained and continued. Bids should be addressed to the "Second Assistant Postmaster-General," superscribed "Proposals, State of Pennsylvania," and sent by *mail*.

For forms of proposals, etc., and other information, see advertisement of October 31, 1867, and of this date, in pamphlet form, at the principal post offices.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

1 9 eod tM1

INSURANCE.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888·24

CAPITAL...$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS..2,609,888·24

INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. 2 19
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE CO. NEW YORK.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
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EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

JAMES M. LONGACRE,
MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE,
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
H. C. WOOD, Jr., Medical Examiner.
5 23 mwslm REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.

FIRE ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732.

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George I. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Jos. R. Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats,	M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,

Joseph E. Schell.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,

Franklin A. Comly.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

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William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes.
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD Secretary. 7 23

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full)..............$200,000·00
CASH Assets, December 1, 1870..........$600·388·24

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
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John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
4 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 7 A. M., Mail and Accommodation, via Camden and Amboy, and at 3·30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.
At 2 and 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold and Farmingdale.
At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.
At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.
At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.
The 11·30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 3·10, 5·30, 6·45 and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11·30 P. M., Line, via Jersey City.
At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 3·10, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.
At 9·45 A. M. 1·20, 6·45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
Sunday Lines leave at 9·45 A. M., 6·45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 9·30 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.
At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7·30 and 9·30 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.
At 7 A. M., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.
At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·30, 2·30, 5·15, 6, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE), VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 6·45 and 11 A. M., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.
At 6·45 A. M., 2·30 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.
At 6·45 and 11 A.M., 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P.M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 6·45 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.
Dec. 12, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8·00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3·55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia		9·40 P. M.
" " Williamsport		7·25 A. M.
" arrives at Erie		7·40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia		12·20 A. M.
" " Williamsport		8·50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie		7·40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia		9·30 A. M.
" " Williamsport		6·35 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven		7·50 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie		9·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport		10·05 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia		6·50 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie		9·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport		8·25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia		5·30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven		8·15 A. M.
" " Williamsport		9·25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia		5·30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport		12·35 A. M.
" " Sunbury		2·30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia		9·40 A. M.

Express, Mail, and Accommodation, east and west, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.
For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2·30 P. M.
For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2·30 P. M.
Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.
Oxford at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Sundays at 5·30 P. M. only.
Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M., 11·58 A. M., 3·55 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays 6·49 P. M. only.
Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
10 3 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.	A. M.	TRAINS ARRIVE.	A. M.
Read'g&Allent'nWay	7·30	Pottstown Accom.	9·15
Harriso'g&Potts'e Ex	8·15	Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	10·20
Phila. & Potts'e Way Train	12·30		P. M.
	P. M.	Harrisb'g&Potts'e Ex	1·06
Harrisb'g&Potts'e Ex	3·30	Phila. & Pottsv'e W. Train	4·30
Pottstown Accommo.	4·00	Harrisbg&Potts'e Ex	7·00
Read'g&Pottsv'e Ac.	4·45	Harrisbg, Pottsville, and Allentown Ac.	9·10
ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.	ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.
To Reading	8·00	From Pottsville	12·35
	P. M.		P. M.
To Pottsville	3·15	From Reading	7·25

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad, take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad, take 7·30 a. m. 12·30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7·30 a. m. and 4·00 p. m.

N. Y. EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND WEST.

Trains leave New York at 9·00 a. m. and 5·00 p. m., passing Reading at 1·55 and 10·05 p. m., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3·10, 8·10, and 11·45 a. m., and 2·50 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 o'clock noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the Depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot, or at No. 225 S. Fourth street.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.
Depot, Ninth and Green.

Trains leave for Germantown at 6, 7, 8, 8½, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 2·30, 3·15, 3·45, 4·05, 4·30, 5·05, 5·45, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 9, 10·05, 11, 12 p. m. Leave Germantown, 6, 6·55, 7·30, 8, 8·20, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12 a. M.; 1, 2, 3, 3·50, 4, 4·45, 5, 5·30, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 p. m. The 8·20 and 9·30 down trains, 2·30, 3·45, and 5·45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown branch. On Sundays, leave at 9·15 a. m.; 2, 4·05, 7, 10·45 p. m. Leave Germantown, 8·15 a. m.; 1, 3, 6, 9·45 p. m.

Passengers taking the 6·55, 9 a. m., and 6·30 p. m. trains from Germantown, will make close connection with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.—Leave at 6, 8, 10, 12 a. m.; 2·30, 3·45, 5·45, 7, 9 and 11 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·10, 11·40 a. m.; 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, 10·40 p. m. On Sundays, leave 9·15 a. m.; 2 and 7 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 a. m.; 12·40, 5·40, 9·25 p. m.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.—Leave at 6, 7·30, 9, 11·05 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 8·05, 10, 11·45 p. m. Leave Norristown at 5·50, 6·25, 7, 7·45, 8·50, 11 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4·30, 6·15, 8, 9·30 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2·30, 4, 7·30 p. m. Leave Norristown at 7 a. m.; 1, 5·30, 9 p. m.

FOR MANAYUNK.—Leave at 6, 7·30, 9, 11·05 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 8·05, 10, 11·45 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 6, 6·55, 7·30, 8·10, 9·20, 11·30 a. m.; 2, 3·30, 5, 6·45, 8·30, 10 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2·30, 4, 7·30 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 7·30 a. m.; 1·30, 6·15, 9·30 p. m.

FOR PLYMOUTH.—Leave at 6 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Plymouth at 6·20 a. m. and 2·30 p. m.

The 7·45 a. m. train from Norristown will not stop at Magee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane.

Passengers taking the 7·12, 9·05 a. m., and 6·30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 8·30 a. m., 12·30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection Station. 11

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Pittsburg Express	12·11 A. M.
Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·10 A. M. & 1·10 and	7·10 P. M.
Fast Line	12·40 P. M.
Erie Express	12·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	9·50 P. M.
Pacific Express	10·10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	11·10 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 10·10 P. M.

Cincinnati and Pacific Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4·50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·00 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M. & 3·50 &	6·40 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9·50 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·20 P. M.
Erie Express	5·45 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	5·45 P. M.
Pacific Express	3·25 P. M.
Southern Express	6·45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	10·20 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870, Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7·45 and 11·20 A. M., 2·30, 6·15, and 11·30 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4·40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction at 4·10 P. M. Stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6·30 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55, 4·55, and 6·55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7·55 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 8·40 A. M. Stops at all stations.

ON SUNDAY—Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4 P. M.

10 14 W. C. WHEELER, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.

Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry).

8·15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.
11·45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.
3·15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.
3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.
5·30 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, and intermediate stations.
Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect December 19, 1870.

Fifteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7·35 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8·25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

1·15 and 5·20 and 8·15 P. M., for Abington.

1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Coplay.

4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6·20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

11·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8·55, and 10·35 A. M.; 2·15, 5·05, and 8·25 P. M.
Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·40 and 6·35 P. M.
Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
Fort Washington at 9·20 and 11·20 A. M., 3·10 P.M.
Abington at 2·35, 6·55, and 9·35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

Dec. 19, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from Depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.
For Oxford on Saturdays only, at 2·30 P. M.
For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad, at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M. and 7 P. M. Saturdays only, at 2·30 P. M.
Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M., connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.
Trains for Philadelphia:—
Leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.
Oxford at 6·05 and 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Sundays at 5·30 P. M. only.
Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M. 11·58 A. M., 3·55 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays at 6·49 P. M. only.

HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

LUMBER.

1871 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1871

1871 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1871

1871 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1871

1871 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1871

1871 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1871

1871 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1871

1871 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1871

1871 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1871

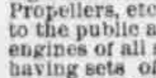
1871 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1871

MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.

Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
11 30 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.



PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Manufacture Plain and Galvanized
WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers, Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
8 1 No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

J. T. EASTON. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL ELIJAH CATTELL

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY W. & B. SCOTT, JR.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 1125 CHESNUT Street.
Notice will be given of the opening of our new store. 1 9tf

M. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS,
On Tuesday,
Jan. 24, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange, will include—
FIFTH (North), No. 924—Modern Brick Residence.
ELEVENTH and WOOD, S. W. corner—Genteel Dwelling.
FILBERT, No. 1115—Brick Tavern and Dwelling.
FRONT (South), No. 1705—Brick Store and Dwelling.
CHERRY, No. 2027—Genteel Dwelling.
HART Nos. 1022 and 1024—Two Brick Dwellings.
$1900 Philadelphia City Sixes.
$2500 Schuylkill Navigation Boat and Car Loan.
6 shares Bank of North America.
25 shares Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway Co.
13 shares Pennsylvania Railroad Co.
29 shares Lehigh Valley Railroad Co.
98 shares Little Schuylkill Navigation and Railroad.
85 shares Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co.
99 shares Minehill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad.
5 shares Kensington National Bank.
16 shares Manufacturers' National Bank.
8 shares Pennsylvania Railroad Co.
1 share Philadelphia Library Co.
50 shares Nesquehoning Valley Railroad.
50 shares Philadelphia National Bank.
75 shares Western National Bank.
80 shares Commercial National Bank.
60 shares Enterprise Insurance Co.
2620 shares Moshannon Coal Co.
$10,000 Warren and Franklin 1st mortgage bonds.
$10,000 Philadelphia and Reading Railroad 6 per cent.
28 shares Union National Bank.
6 shares Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
7 shares First National Bank.
$11,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad bonds.
$1000 bond City of Trenton, N. J., 6 per cent.
20 shares Central National Bank.
600 shares American B. H. Sewing Machine Co.
2 Lots Monument Cemetery, enclosed as one lot.
50 shares National Bank of the Republic.
122 shares Central Transportation Co.
4 shares Merchants' Hotel. 1 20 3t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at No. 1220 Spruce street.
CARD.—The sale of Furniture at No. 1220 Spruce street is POSTPONED until TUESDAY MORNING, January 24, at 10 o'clock. 1 17

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, IN ENTIRE PACKAGES.
On Thursday Morning,
February 2, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 1 19 12t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—No. 704 Chesnut street.

BY MAGILL, FARREL & CO AUCTIONEERS,
No. 318 MARKET Street.

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.
T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.
Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.
Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.
For particulars see "Public Ledger."
N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

CIRCUS AT AUCTION.—Great sale of Circus property at Raleigh, N. C., on MONDAY, January 30, 1871, consisting of the entire Stock and Fixtures of Dr. James L. Thayer's New Circus, lately travelling in the South; everything necessary for a first-class circus:—
42 first-class Horses.
8 first-class Ring Horses.
3 first-class trained Pad Horses.
2 Trick Mules, the best in the business.
12 Platform Spring Wagons, nearly new.
Ticket Wagon; Performers' Wagon, nearly new.
Band Wagon, Concord built, nearly new; cost $1600.
Advertising Wagon, Pole Wagon, Poles, Seats, and everything required for canvas.
25 sets Double Harness, almost new.
20 Bridles and Saddles almost new.
A complete outfit of Entree Dresses, for ladies, men, and horses; Pads for horses, etc.; Instruments for brass band, and other articles too numerous to mention.
All the above property will be sold to the highest bidder for cash.
T. E. LEE, Sheriff Wake county, N. C.
N. B.—Nine experienced drivers and hostlers can be employed on reasonable terms. 12 29t130

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 28 2p4

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.
JAMES & HUBER,
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of
FANCY CASSIMERES
And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, 3 28 mwe
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FURNACES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1825.
FRED. T. MECKE. H. J. DEAS
H. J. DEAS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Warm Air Furnaces
AND
Cooking Ranges,
Portable Heaters, Low Down Grates, Slate Mantels, Bath Boilers, Registers and Ventilators.
No. 111 North SEVENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA. 9 22 thstu6mrp
JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Company is prepared to sell lots, clear of all encumbrances, on reasonable term. Purchasers can see plans at the office of the Company,
NO. 518 WALNUT STREET,
Or at the Cemetery, where all information needed will be cheerfully given.
By giving notice at the office, carriages will meet persons desirous of purchasing lots at Tioga Station on the Germantown Railroad, and convey them to the Cemetery and return, free of charge.
ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treas.
MICHAEL NISBET, Sec'y. 10 5 wfm 6m

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts.
ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT O'Keefe's comedy of *Wild Oats*, with Mr. Davenport as "Rover," will be represented this evening. The performance will conclude with *Katherine and Petruchio*.

AT THE WALNUT the drama of *The Great City* will be performed this evening and to-morrow afternoon.

On Monday Miss Leona Cavender will make her first appearance in this city in a new drama by John Brougham, entitled *Minnie's Luck*.

AT THE ARCH the drama of *Lost at Sea* will be performed this evening.

AT THE CIRCUS, Tenth and Callowhill streets, Mr. J. W. Wharton will have a benefit this evening, when a great bill of attractions will be presented.

A matinee to-morrow.

AT THE NEW AMERICAN THEATRE an entertainment adapted to the tastes of a family audience will be given this evening.

A matinee to-morrow.

AT THE AMERICAN MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, the drama of *The Drunkard* will be represented this evening.

A matinee is announced for to-morrow, when the extravaganza of *Puss in Boots* will be performed.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE a fine programme of minstrelsy will be presented this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE the drama of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* is announced for this evening.

ROTHERMEL'S PAINTING of the Battle of "Gettysburg" is on exhibition from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., at No. 1003 Chesnut street.

BIERSTADT'S picture of "The Emerald Pool" is on exhibition at Earles' Galleries, No. 816 Chesnut street.

THE performance announced to be given this evening at the Amateur Drawing Room by Professor Rufus Adams and his pupils has been postponed on account of the sudden and serious illness of one of the members of the company.

A PRIVATE CONCERT of a very enjoyable character was given last evening at the house of Dr. F. R. Thomas, No. 911 Walnut street, at which several of the most prominent of the professional and amateur musicians of the city assisted. The performances consisted of a piano duet by Messrs. Charles E. Jarvis and M. H. Cross; Abt's quartette for male voices, "Birds of the Forest," by Messrs. F. R. Thomas, William Foley, H. C. Cochran, and Aaron R. Taylor; a piano solo by Mr. Jarvis; a baritone solo by Abt, "It ought not thus to be," by Mr. Cochran; a trio for piano, violin, and violoncello, by Messrs. Jarvis, Cross, and Charles Schmidt; a tenor solo by Fesca, "The Wanderer," by Dr. Thomas; Abt's quintette, "Holy Peace," by Messrs. Thomas, Foley, Cochran, Cross, and Taylor; a piano duet by Messrs. Jarvis and Thunder; a basso solo by Mr. Taylor; a violoncello solo by Mr. Schmidt; a piano solo by Thalberg, "Valse Melodique," by Mr. Thunder; and Becher's double quintette march. The entertainment was one of unusual excellence, and the performers were warmly applauded by the large company of ladies and gentlemen in attendance.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE CITY FINANCES.

Annual Report of the Controller—Financial Operations of the City During 1870—The Public Debt of Philadelphia.

Mr. Samuel P. Hancock, City Controller, submitted to Councils yesterday his annual statement, showing the receipts, expenditures, etc., during 1870. The Controller, in his introduction to the statement, says that the amount of the expenses of the several departments for purposes itemized in the original ordinances do not in the aggregate equal the appropriations, the whole balances merging being $415,667·28. The amount appropriated during the year for special objects not contemplated was $478,000.

The Controller calls attention to the assessment of personal property, and says that the State of Pennsylvania compels the city to pay tax on an amount equal to more than ten times the sum returned by the assessors, and the difference, instead of being paid by tax on personal effects, is charged and collected against real estate.

Total expenditures for 1870		$11,492,908·81
Deduct the following:—		
Temporary loan and interest paid	$612,499·99	
Interest on gas loan	237,000·00	
Loan for school purposes	289,977·09	
For extension of Water Works	676,883·83	
For Park improvements	961.417 47	
For South Street Bridge	73,657·49	
For House of Correction	30,583·20	
For culverts	295,391·77	
For Fairmount Bridge	1,490·76	
For Park Fund	6,794·46	
Amount paid for claims	271,310·80	
For warrants of previous years	2,692,141·26	
For State taxes	195,775·32	
For highways, Twenty-second ward	15,231·99	
		$6,350,155·45
		$5,142,753·36
Interest on City Loan		2,373,284·24
For departments during 1870		2,769,569·12
Warrants outstanding Jan. 1, 1871		3,380,462·05
Total cost of departments for 1870		$6,150,031·17

The funded debt of the city January 1, 1870, was as follows:—

Funded debt, 5 and 6 per cent. loan		$42,401,933·94
It has been augmented as follows:—		
For improvement of Park	$919,900·00	
For culverts	207,000·00	
For school purposes	155,500·00	
For extension of Water Works	400,100·00	
For South Street Bridge	266,600 00	
For House of Correction, etc	100,000·00	
For Gas Works	439,200·00	
	$2,488,400·00	
Less amount redeemed	236,104·91	
		2,252,295 09
Total funded debt Jan. 1, 1871		$44,654,229·03
Comprising the following:—		
6 per cent. loan	$43,864,696·04	
5 per cent. loan	503,956 42	
Amount overdue and unfunded debt	285,576·57	
		44,654,229·23
Temporary loan	600,000·00	
Outstanding warrants	4,140,836·61	
Six months' interest on funded debt	1,336,699·20	
		6,077,535·81
		$50,731,764·84
Cash in hands of City Treasurer for payments of interest and warrants	2,044,325 32	
Cash in hands of Commissioners of Sinking Fund for payment of loans maturing	424,204·91	
		2,468,530·23
Total debt of city Jan. 1, 1871		$48,263,234·61

The annexed statement shows the revenue of the city for 1870, derived from the departments, sale of loans, receipts from taxes, etc.:—

Highways	$41,978·74	
City Railroad	11,469·46	
Water	913,861·85	
Fines and Penalties	3,912·90	
Pawnbroker's License	5,602·16	
Gunpowder License	90·00	
Theatrical License	900·00	
Petroleum License	830·00	
Foreign Fruit	35·00	
Inspectors of Prison	23,005·00	
Guardians of Poor	29,074·88	
Board of Health	22,578·04	
Lighting the City	1,511·14	
Police	1,241·40	
State Appropriation to Schools	194,675 32	
Sheriff	3,119·25	
Building Inspectors	8,628·67	
Law	51,399·18	
Markets	57,126·00	
Wharves and Landings	52,370·17	
City Property	16,901·57	
Ice Boat	1,050·29	
Miscellaneous	24,573·27	
Park Commission	11,057·10	
Survey	3,883·02	
Dividends on Stock, etc	553,659·00	
Inspectors of Steam Engines, etc	3,290·93	
Port Wardens	858·75	
Superintend't of Highways, Twenty-third ward	3,975·67	
		$2,042,763·26
Rec't of school fund Fourteenth section		19,500·08
Water Loan, No. 2	62,100·00	
School Loan, No. 2	155,495·98	
City Loan, No. 38	266,600·00	
City Loan, No. 34	100,000·00	
City Loan, No. 37	337,895·75	
Park Loan, No. 2	345,000·00	
Park Loan, No. 1	574,738·32	
Culvert Loan, No. 2	206,993 48	
		$2,048,823·53
Temporary Loan		600,000·00
Taxes of 1864	824·33	
Taxes of 1865	1,547·14	
Taxes of 1866	10,241 97	
Taxes of 1867	29,479·45	
Taxes of 1868	105,498 11	
Taxes of 1869	593,717 38	
		$740,828·38
Taxes of 1870, discount allowed, $401,120·95, penalties, $17,307·52		6,554,439·39
State and Militia Taxes		26,827 28
Total amount of receipts, including cash balance of $1,504,012 45 on hand Jan. 1, 1871		$13,537,234·13

The following is a statement showing the amounts appropriated and expended, and the amount of warrants countersigned:—

	Appropriations for 1870.	Warrants Countersigned.	Cash Payments.
Temporary Loans	1,200,000·00	1.200,000·00	600,000·00
Interest on Temporary Loan	12,499·99	12,499·99	12,499·99
Int. on City Loan	2,624,100 00	2,610,284·24	2,610,284·24
Int. on Ea'd War	101 915 93	101,915 93	101,915·33
Judgments, Executions, etc	169,394·87	169,391 87	169,391·87
Several Sinking Funds	519,422·62	519,419 29	519,197·62
Departm't City Controller	21,950·00	21,890·70	12,203·28
City Commissioners	318 424 86	301,180·72	114,579·03
Clerks of Councils	57,742·60	57,727·19	23,033·53
City Ice Boat	26,45?·34	22,884·82	14,752·97
Markets, etc	165 95?·92	139,417·51	64,868 06
City Solicitor	156 202 43	135,885·61	63,911·67
City Treasurer	107,975·52	107,859·55	96 719·27
Fire	113,250 00	108,551·44	45,879·35
Highways	670,259·27	599,693·75	190,331·68
Health	264,710·00	257,184·51	90,2 8·27
Lighting the City	467,252 50	461,780·51	92,488·69
Police	896,097·30	859,780·79	371,162·92
Poor	491,793·25	433,670·10	217,142·09
Prison	133,407·87	124,601·95	43,774 80
City Railroad	8,800·00	8,751·11	4,288 16
Schools	1,243,465·50	1,207,630·92	379,460·51
Sch. Loans, 1, 2, & 3	614,167 11	281,277·11	213,460·51
Survey	40,454·00	35 677·80	13,818·12
Receiver of Taxes	35,051·36	32,307·55	14 782·00
Water	679,712 09	467,171·67	194,197·50
Defense of City	3,725·00	3.243·65	310·73
Wat. Loans, 2, 3, &4	1,295,105·06	676,843·83	631,783·38
Park Loans, 1 & 2	2,540,064 98	961,417·47	951,832·86
South Street Bridge Commissioners	1 000·00	1,000·00	1,000·00
Board of Revision	100,725 00	101,548 41	50,971·37
Park Commission	62.500·00	62,452·85	23,315·50
Park Fund	6,807·95	6,794·46	4,481 97
House of Correction Loan	100,000·00	30,583·20	25,380·00
Culvert Loan, 2	449,722 95	295,3?1·77	295,391·77
Fire Alarm Tel	51,035·00	50,725·74	21,854·09
Steam Engines and Boilers	12.500·00	12,421·00	5,772 15
Public Buildings	2,484·53	2,464 53	2,461 53
Port Wardens	2,552·44	2,327·02	1,354·79
Super'nt Highways 22d Ward	15,231·99	15,231 99	15,231·99
South Street Bridge Loan	800,000,00	72,657·49	72,230·83
Fairmount Bridge Loan	700,000·00	1,490·76	1 490·76
Div. on Stocks, etc	29,470·50	29,470·50	29,470 50
14th School Sec	19,500·00	19,500·00	19,500·00
State Tax	194,775·32	194,775 32	194,775 32
Totals	17,462,669·05	12,833,313·72	8,800,767 65
Warrants outstanding of 1865			3,249·85
Do. do. 1866			51·75
Do. do. 1867			283·93
Do. do. 1868			2,304·14
Do. do. 1869			2,685,51.044
Total cash payments			11,492,908·81

The outstanding warrants are of the following dates:—Warrants of 1865 and prior, $52,314·40; do. of 1866, $23,049·81; do. of 1867, $1455·83; do. of 1868, $3220·29; do. of 1869, $8049·21; do. of 1870, $4,052,546·07. Total, $4,144,635·61.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN JOURNALIST.—This morning Mr. George W. L. Johnson, a well-known journalist, died at his residence in this city, from injuries received several weeks ago by a fall. Mr. Johnson was about fifty-two years of age, and during the greater portion of his life was connected with the journalism of this city. He was an excellent organizer of newspaper establishments, and was instrumental in starting a number of journals. In 1848 he established a daily paper called the *True Sun*, which was quite successful for several years. He left this journal in 1849, and subsequently established a small daily paper with the title of the *Little Genius*, which, by its vigorous assaults upon certain local abuses, created quite a sensation. It did not, however, survive for more than five or six months. Subsequently he acted as news editor of the old *Pennsylvanian*, and in 1851 was one of the originators of the *Sunday Transcript*. In 1862 he became one of the proprietors of the *Sunday Mercury*, which at this time became a Democratic organ. In 1866 he disposed of his interest in the *Mercury* to William M. Meeser & Co., the present proprietors, and after that date acted until the time of his death as the Harrisburg and Cape May correspondent of several of the prominent journals of this city. His last independent venture was in the publication, a few years ago, of a weekly journal devoted to the interests of the petroleum trade. Among other journals with which he was connected during the long period of his newspaper career, was the *Inquirer*, of which he was news-editor for some time, when that journal was changed to its present eight-page form. Mr. Johnson was an excellent news editor, and was likewise an efficient news agent. At one time he established an independent telegraph bureau for the collection and dissemination of news, but the enterprise, although it had substantial backing, did not prove a success. Mr. Johnson was a genial companion and a warm-hearted friend, and his death will be deeply lamented.

CRIME IN PHILADELPHIA.—At an early hour on Wednesday morning thieves effected an entrance into Martin's dye house at Richmond and Tioga streets. They "jimmied" a window shutter, and were in the act of packing up a quantity of goods to carry off when surprised by Policeman Cox. The latter found one of the doors open, and as he entered by this means, the thieves jumped out of the window, which they had forced open, and made their escape. They left behind them a large and bloody knife. There was blood also upon the floor. This part of the affair is wrapped in mystery.

On Tuesday night the stable of Mr. Brodhead, on Orchard street, Frankford, was broken into by thieves, who carried off a set of harness.

On Wednesday night the stable of Henry Swope, in Frankford, and only a short distance from that of Mr. Brodhead, was also entered and robbed of a fine set of harness. No arrests were made in any of the above cases.

FIRE AT THE FALLS.—About 4 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the double two-story stone house at Bridge street and Ridge avenue, Falls of Schuylkill. The property was owned by Michael Mooney. One portion of it was occupied by Mr. Lewis Frier and family. The other was not tenanted. In the unoccupied part of the house the flames originated, and notwithstanding the exertions of the firemen to check the same, the entire building was destroyed. Mr. Frier lost nearly all his furniture and clothing, besides $60 in cash. The building was worth $2000. The owner had an insurance on the same of $1000 in the Royal.

THE IRISH STATE PRISONERS.—At large meeting of the friends of the Irish state prisoners, held in Gartland's Hall yesterday evening, having appointed a delegation of 100 men to participate in the New York celebration, unanimously resolved to tender the exiles a reception in Philadelphia. The meeting, which was presided over by Charles McDonough, Eugene Donney, Secretary, adjourned until Sunday afternoon, for the purpose of perfecting plans for the reception in this city.

IRVING LITERARY ASSOCIATION.—The grand annual ball of the Irving Literary Association will take place on next Tuesday evening at Musical Fund Hall. The music on the occasion will be under the personal direction of Mr. Simon Hassler, and will include the best orchestral talent the city affords. The balls given by this organization are always attended by the *elite* of our city.

STOLE A BAG OF COFFEE.—George Adams is the name of an individual who was arrested last night upon the charge of the theft of a bag of coffee from a store at Second street and Washington avenue. He had a hearing before Alderman Lutz, and was committed for trial.

PARDONED.—We understand that George Mountjoy, who was convicted of whisky frauds upon the internal revenue, has been pardoned by President Grant.

THE CAMDEN RIOTERS.

Continuation of their Trial at Trenton—The Case for the Defense.

Yesterday the trial of Constable Francis Souders, the initiatory proceedings of which we have already given, was commenced in the United States District Court at Trenton. Witnesses for the defense were called, the first being Alexander Mahon, who was present at the Newton township polls, Camden county, on last election day, and whose statements were, as was expected, contradictory of all that had been said by the witnesses for the Commonwealth.

He testified that when the polls were first opened the room was nearly full of colored men; they formed a line that stretched far down the street, and carried canes and clubs; Justice Henry brought up a man to vote, when one of the colored men kicked him; then the fracas began, the colored men doing all the fighting among themselves; two or three white men ran in among them, when they all ran out of doors; some one of them struck Justice Henry and pushed him behind the door; the door swung shut, and closed with a latch. Witness told the clerks to close the polls, but immediately afterwards told them to open the polls and go one with the election. The negroes were very wild and excited, and attacked the white men; saw one strike at Forman with a brick; saw them beating a man named Long outside. After the fight was over the colored men had possession of the polls. In the evening, while witness' back was turned, somebody took the ballot-box and threw it out of the window. Witness heard no firing of pistols; did not see the prisoner, Souders, at the polls; 816 votes were polled before the ballot-box was taken.

Upon cross-examination the witness said that one of the white men presented a pistol at witness' head, and threatened to "blow his d—d brains out if he took another nigger vote."

Henry Clusterman, the other judge of election, gave testimony substantially the same. Markley Davis, the clerk, testified that he heard the report of a pistol-shot, and gave other testimony corroborating the statements of Mahan. The court then adjourned till to-day.

OUR MERCHANT MARINE.

The Number, Tonnage, and Crews of Vessels Entering and Clearing from the Port of Philadelphia.

During the quarter ending September 30, 1870, according to the official report of the Bureau of Statistics, the number of vessels from foreign countries which entered the port af Philadelphia was 260, with a tonnage of 101,674, and crews numbering 2707. Of these 134 were American vessels, with 55,031 tons and 1337 men; and 126 were foreign vessels, with 46,643 tons and 1370 men.

The number of vessels in the foreign trade which cleared from the port of Philadelphia during the same period was 199, with 79,462 tons and 2065 men. Of these 81 were American vessels, with 35,511 tons and 835 men; and 118 foreign vessels, with 43,951 tons and 1230 men.

During the same period the number of ocean steam vessels which entered the port of Philadelphia was 5, with a tonnage of 4897 and crews numbering 143 men. Of these 4 were American vessels, with 4864 tons and 130 men; and 1 foreign vessel, with 36 tons and 13 men.

During the same period the number of vessels in the coastwise trade which entered the port of Philadelphia was 577, with a tonnage of 186,421 tons and crews numbering 5770 men. Of these 452 were steam vessels, with 155,310 tons and 4955 men; and 125 sailing vessels, with 31,111 tons and 615 men.

The vessels in the coastwise trade which cleared from the port of Philadelphia during the same period were 439 in number, with a tonnage of 168,385 and crews numbering 5098 men. Of these 316 were steam vessels, with 140,504 tons and 4295 men; and 123 sailing vessels, with 27,881 tons and 803 men.

THE FREEDMEN'S COMMISSION.—The following circular has been issued by the Freedmen's Commission, which is engaged in the work of educating the negroes of the Southern States. We commend it to the consideration of our readers:—

Since 1862 the Freedmen's Commission has been carrying on the work of school and Christian education among the negroes of the Southern States, partly by means of private beneficence, and partly by aid received from the United States Government.

During the last school year, ending July, 1870, the Pennsylvania branch was able to maintain 115 teachers, as follows:—In Virginia, 49; Maryland, 44; South Carolina, 12; North Carolina, 3; Mississippi, 5. About 6000 freed people have been under instruction. Very little clothing or other aid has been sent them during the past year. The colored people have been able to assume a still greater share of the support of their schools.

In many instances they have built good schoolhouses, and the establishment of a church is frequently the out-growth of the school. A few of the schools of the association have been adopted by the State authorities, who frequently make application for teachers of our selection, also for pupils out of our normal schools to become teachers in their State schools. It is pleasant to record the fact that the prejudice against Northern teachers has greatly diminished, and that their valuable work and influence have come to be recognized.

The aid which this association received last year from the United States Government, viz.: $10 per month for each 30 pupils, is necessarily withdrawn since the abolition of the Freedmen's Bureau. The work will henceforward depend wholly upon private subscriptions. The association has been able thus far this year to open all its best schools, and send most of its experienced teachers, numbering forty. It greatly desires to increase the number.

Almost every day brings entreating letters, praying with touching earnestness that former schools may be resumed, or new ones planted, promising, in many cases, that the freed people will pay two-thirds of all expenses. The thirst for education seems unabated. It is with grief that this association refuse aid to any of these people; and feeling that it may lay just claim to public confidence for its past record, it appeals for aid to maintain and enlarge its work. To former friends and coworkers it again addresses itself. Be not weary in well-doing.

OUR PASSENGER TRAFFIC.—From the official report of the Bureau of Statistics we learn that during the quarter ending September 30, 1870, the number of passengers from foreign countries arriving in the port of Philadelphia was 181, of whom 142 were immigrants and 39 not immigrants. Of the immigrants, 67 were males and 75 females; 37 were under the age of 15, 90 under forty, and 15 above forty years. There was but one death on the voyage. Of the immigrants, 4 were natives of Great Britain, 93 of Ireland, 2 of Germany, 5 of Italy, 33 of the West Indies, and 5 of other countries. The occupations of the immigrants were classed as follows:—4 engineers, 23 laborers, 24 seamstresses, and 16 servants, the remainder, excepting 63, being classed under other occupations.

ASSAULT ON A COLORED MAN.—James Barret was taken into custody at Arch street wharf, on the Delaware, last night, for committing a murderous assault on a colored man. It is alleged that he beat the African on the head with a cast-iron bar, inflicting serious injuries. James was introduced to Alderman Toland, who sent him to prison.

SIGNED THE SUPPLEMENT.—The Mayor this morning signed the supplementary ordinance providing that all the appointments made by the Fire Commissioners, under the new paid fire bill, shall be first approved by Select Council; also providing for the advertising for proposals for material required by the said Commissioners.

A DISORDERLY CHARACTER.—Edward Flanagan was arrested at Nineteenth and Market streets last night for drunkenness. He was taken to the Sixth District Station-house and locked up with another prisoner. During the night Flanagan beat his cell companion in an unmerciful manner. This morning he had a hearing before Alderman Jones, and was committed in default of $600 bail.

A LECTURE will be delivered this evening at Concert Hall by Rev. William Adams, D. D., of New York. Subject:—"The Advantages of a Written Revelation." A fine discourse may be expected.

TRIFLING FIRE.—The explosion of a coal-oil lamp in a house on Huntingdon street, below Salmon, last night, was the cause of an alarm of fire.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Meeting of the Commission—Proposals for the Erection of the Proposed New Buildings Received and Opened.

A meeting of the Public Buildings Commission was held at one o'clock this afternoon in the new Court-house, for the purpose of receiving and opening proposals for the materials and labor in the erection of the proposed new public buildings. Mr. John Rice occupied the chair. The following bids were then opened:—

ITEM 1.

For removing iron railing and stone base from around Penn Squares:—

Joseph D. Williams	$550·00
Alder Brothers	1000·00
James G. Carson (per square)	425·00
S. Chesnut & Co (per square)	300·00
R. F. Bancroft	1684·00
Hancock & Gordon	2500·00
William P. Hood	2500·00
Samuel Ogden (per foot)	275·00
Daniel McNichol	500·00
Joseph Earnest	400 00
Smith & Holmes (per square)	225·00
White & Devinney	641·25
John Binswanger	1050 00

ITEM 2.

Removing trees, etc., from the squares:—

Daniel Cashen	$100
Thomas McNamee	555
William Thomson	380
Hancock & Gordon	1200
William H. Stinger	850
Samuel Ogden (per tree)	3
Daniel McNichol (not including stumps)	200
Robert Smith	600
Robert Chesnut	500
Robert A. McCully	650
Joseph Earnest	100
John Hutchison	675
Robert McCarroll (per tree)	90c
James Orr	700
Samuel F. Dougherty	3500
John Binswanger	1050

ITEM 3.

For enclosing the squares with board fencing 12 feet high:—

Phillips & Ferguson	56 per lineal foot.
Smith & Co	95 " "
H. M. Lesyer	1·16 " "
Smith & Garrett	83 " "
E. H. Deemer	88 " "
A. J. Nichuals	95 " "
Stubbs, Welsh & Co	75 " "
Thomas & Stevens	1·08 " "
Hancock & Gordon	1·00 " "
Samuel Ogden	1·00 " "
Edwin Binder	87 " "
John H. Hutchinson	1·00 " "
Joseph C. Ott	68 " "
Elias Pohl	60 " "
J. T. Tennille	78 " "
Henry C. Cobb	98 " "
McLaughlin & Smith	79 " "
John Binswanger	36 " "
Daniel P. Petit	$9195·40.

Bridges & Bonafon agree to put the fence up for nothing, providing the commission allow them to use the fence for advertising purposes, they to receive the lumber back again when the fence is ordered down.

Mr. Huhn offered the following:—

Whereas, The bid of Joseph Earnest appearing to be the lowest under item No. 1, for the removal of the iron railing around Penn Squares; therefore

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to take said bid into consideration and ascertain the reliability of the security offered by Mr. Earnest.

Mr. Wetherill moved to amend by awarding the contract to Mr. Earnest, and providing for the appointment of a committee of three, of which the chair shall be one, to inquire into the reliability of Mr. Earnest's security.

Mr. Huhn accepted the amendment, which was agreed to.

Mr. Wetherill moved to award the contract under item 2 to Joseph Earnest, to be referred to the committee already provided for a similar purpose.

Mr. Stokley moved to strike out that part awarding the contract, and insert "to refer the bids of Mr. Earnest, Mr. Carrol, and Mr. Nichol to the committee for action." Agreed to.

Mr. Wetherill moved that the bids of Messrs. Binswanger and Bridges & Bonafon be referred to the same committee. Agreed to.

Mr. Philips moved to increase the committee of five. Agreed to.

The Chair named the committee as follows:—Huhn, chairman; Wetherill, Stokley, Philips, and Rice. Adjourned.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—We have received $10 from W. J. Young for the benefit of the widow of Captain Christian.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000 Leh 6s, 84..... 85	100 sh Reading R... 49¾
$200 do.....s5. 85	40 do ls.s5wn. 49¾
$2000 Leh R L...c. 91	11 do.....ls. 49¾
56 sh Penna RR... 62½	100 do.s5wn&i.49·31
10 do........ 62½	100 do....&in.49·31
20 sh N Cent R.... 41½	30 do........ 49¾
2 sh Leh V R.... s5wn.. 60½	500 do..ls.b60. 49¾
	94 do......ls. 49¾
600 sh Leh N.ls.b30. 34	100 do.....s10.49·31
100 sh O C & A R.b38 46	200 do.... ls. 49¾
100 do........ 45½	10 do......... 49¾

SECOND BOARD.

$8000 Pa & N Y C 7s 92½	100 sh Read R......49·44
$1000 do...s5wn. 92½	1000 do......ls. 49¾
$800 City 6s, New.100½	3 do........ 49¾
3 sh Mech Bk.... 32	100 do..s30wn. 49¾
16 sh Norrist'n R... 80	100 do.....b5.49·56
2 sh Penna R...c. 62½	400 do....ls.&i. 49¾
0 sh Reading R...49·44	100 do..s30wn. 49¾
200 do ls.s60wn. 49½	100 do..s60wn.49·31

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Jan. 20.—Seeds—Cloverseed is in small supply and meets with a fair demand. 50 bags choice uncleaned sold at 11½c. Timothy may be quoted at $6@6·25, and Flaxseed at $2@2·10.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $30 ₩ ton.

There is a good demand for Flour from the home consumers and some inquiry on speculation. The receipts and stocks are light and holders very firm in their views. About 1900 barrels sold, including superfine at $5; extras at $6; Northwestern extra family at $6·50@7·25; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·25@6·50, and Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $6·75@7·75, as in quality. Rye Flour sells at $5·12½@5·25. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

There is a very firm feeling in the Wheat market, and for prime lots, the offerings of which are light, a steady demand prevails from the local millers. Sales of 2000 bushels Indiana red at $1·58@1·60; 1500 bushels Pennsylvania do., choice, at $1·50, and 500 bushels Indiana white at $1·70. Rye may be quoted at 95@97c. for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is firm at the recent advance: sales of 8000 bushels at 77c. for yellow, and 75c. for Western mixed. Oats are unchanged; 1500 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 59c.

Whisky is active. 150 barrels Western iron-bound sold at 93c., and 50 barrels do. on private terms.

FINE STATIONERY
AND
Card Engraving.
DREKA,
No. 1033 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 tuthsl8p

500 DOZEN
LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, AND
CHILDREN'S GLOVES.

"La Belle" Kid Gloves, $1 25 per pair.
"Bartley" Kid Gloves reduced to $1·85.
Jouvin closing out at $1·45.
Joseph Glove, $1; best $1 Glove imported.
Children's "La Belle" Kid Gloves reduced to 87c.
Children's Cloth Gloves, all colors and sizes.
Ladies' Cloth Gloves, 25, 31, 38, 44, 50 to 75c.
Gents' Cloth Gloves, 44, 50, 65 to 75c.
Ladies' Castor Gauntlets, $1·25.
Gents' Underwear, closing out.
Ladies' Underwear, 75, $1, $1 25 up.
A lot slightly soiled Kid Gloves of all brands and all sizes, at 75c. per pair, to close out quick, at
BARTHOLOMEWS'
Great Kid Glove Emporium,
1 5 thstuif No. 23 North EIGHTH Street.

FOURTH EDITION

THE ALBANY EXPRESS ROBBERY.

Mr. Halpine Identifies the Villain.

Murder and Suicide in Baltimore

The United States Secret Service.

Still Another Hotel Burning.

The Fenian Flurry in New York

he Canadian Fishery Question

Proceedings of Congress

Latest from Europe.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Movements of the Duke of Mecklenburg.

LONDON, Jan. 19—3 A. M.—It is said the Duke of Mecklenburg is marcking on Rennes via Mayenne, with the object of getting in the rear or flanking Chanzy's army.

Bourbaki Defeated.

A despatche from Versailles says Bourbaki on the 17th renewed the attack upon Werder's intrenched position south of Belfort, and was again repulsed with great loss, and commenced a retreat to the southward.

The Bombardment of Paris

continued on the 18th with increasing strength.

Prussian Indemnity to England.

LONDON, Jan. 19—6 A. M.—Earl Granville has accepted the indemnity offered by the Prussians for English vessels sunk in the Seine.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Fishery Question.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—It is understood that while Messrs. Rose, of London, and Ryan, of Canada, who have been here for some days, are not charged with the settlement of the fishery question, they are feeling the sentiment of the administration and the Foreign Committees the two houses on the subject. It appears that the British Government is exceedingly anxious for a speedy settlement of this question, as well as

The Alabama Claims.

The Senate Foreign Committee had addressed a letter to the Secretary of State asking that he propose a bill on the Alabama claims in accordance with the recommendation of the President's message. As soon as an answer is received the committee will proceed with a consideration of the subject.

Commissioner of the Land Office.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Senate Committee on Public Lands this morning agreed to report favorably on the nomination of Willis Drummond to succeed Joseph S. Wilson as Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Presidential Nominations.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, January 20.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:—M. Buckley to be Pension Agent at Louisville, Kentucky.

Naval Promotions—Commodore William R. Taylor to be Rear-Admiral; Captain Napoleon Collins to be Commodore; Commander Thomas S. Phelps to be Captain; Lieutenant-Commander Charles J. McDougal to be Commander; Ensign B. S. Richards to be Master.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Returned Fenians.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Shortly after noon to-day the Irish exiles, in two carriages, escorted by a company of the 69th Regiment, passed up Broadway *en route* to their quarters. There was much excitement, and throngs approached the carriage windows with cheers. The crowd followed the exiles to Sweeney's Hotel, where they engaged rooms, persistently declining offers of hospitality tendered them. They retired, refusing to see anybody.

The Albany Express Robber Identified.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 20.—The Chief of Police and several detectives this morning took Filkins into the presence of Halpin, when the latter unhesitatingly declared that he is the man who entered his car.

FROM THE WEST.

Flouring Mill Burned.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 20.—The flouring mill of Fink & Nasse, at Moro, Illinois, was burned on Wednesday night. Loss, $20,000; insured for $11,000. About $30,000 was raised at a meeting on 'Change this noon for the benefit of the sufferers by the burning of the steamer McGill, and for the recovery and burial of the bodies of those lost. A committee was appointed to raise additional funds.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Murder and Suicide.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 20.—This morning Mrs. Mary Ann Anderson, a widow, aged forty-five, residing at No. 85 South Caroline street, was shot and killed by Peter Nesburg, who then shot himself through the head, causing instant death. Nesburg was a seaman, aged about forty, and boarded with Mrs. Anderson when in the city. He had proposed marriage to her, which she declined, and which is the supposed cause of the tragedy.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Secret Service.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 20.—Colonel Whitley, Chief of United States Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department, has organized a New England branch of the service, headquarters at Boston.

FROM THE DOMINION.

Hotel Burned in Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Jan. 20.—The St. James Hotel was burned early this morning. Many of the inmates barely escaped with their lives, in their night clothing.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—THIRD SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Vice-President laid before the Senate unanimous resolutions of the Indiana Legislature in favor of the House bill granting pensions to surviving soldiers of the war of 1812.

Mr. Morton presented the certificate of election of Foster Blodgett as a United States Senator from the State of Georgia for six years from the 4th of March next, which, at Mr. Morton's request, was read and laid on the table.

Mr. Sumner presented a communication from the National Labor Union Convention (colored), lately in session in Washington, for the passage of what is known as Senator Sumner's bill, supplementary to the Civil Rights act, now pending before the Judiciary Committee, the object of which is to apply a remedy for alleged indignities and proscription to which colored people are subjected in railroad cars.

Mr. Sumner, expressing his hearty sympathy with the prayer of the petitioner, said the indignities complained of were terrible outrages, for which Congress was bound to apply a remedy before adjourning. Referring to a description by the Lieutenant-Governor of Louisiana (colored) of annoyances to which he was exposed in travelling from New Orleans to Washington, he asserted that there must be equal rights in railroad cars, hotels, schools, and in every institution which had the sanction of existing law, and appealed to Mr. Trumbull, as chairman of the Judiciary Committee, not longer to delay remedial legislation.

An explanation by Mr. Trumbull developed that the bill referred to by Mr. Sumner had been reported from the Judiciary Committee on July 7 of last year, and then indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Sumner asked leave to enter a motion to reconsider the postponement, but Mr. Hamilton, of Maryland, objected.

Mr. Sumner subsequently introduced a bill supplementary to the Civil Rights act, substantially similar to his bill of last session. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Morton moved the reference of certain papers to the special committee on investigation of alleged Southern outrages, and stated that physical indisposition would preclude his acceptance of the chairmanship of that committee.

The Vice-President subsequently announced as the committee referred to Messrs. Scott, Wilson, Pool, Chandler, and Davis. The latter named (Davis) declined on account of indisposition.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Sargent, rising to a personal explanation, sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a paragraph from the Washington *Republican* of this day, stating that General Blunt, in his testimony before the Committee of Investigation on Indian Affairs, had stated that one of the great troubles in obtaining appropriations for the Indians was that nearly every member of Congress who voted for appropriations expected and demanded liberal compensation, which was usually paid, and that in order to accomplish that some sharp practice had to be resorted to. Mr. Sargent remarked that it was only necessary for him to say, in reply to that infamous paragraph, that General Blunt had not testified before the committee up to this time. The committee had not been able to discover his whereabouts so as to serve a subpœna upon him.

The committee had made efforts continuously by telegraph and otherwise, and would thank newspaper editors and reporters to publish the fact that that committee desired the presence of General Blunt. There was no testimony from any person of the character stated in that paragraph. It was an aspersion on a body of gentlemen who certainly had nothing in their associations or character to justify it in any degree. It was merely a reckless libel on the House of Representatives.

The House then proceeded to consider private bills.

The House at 1·40 went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Allison in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, the question being on Mr. Wood's motion to limit the expenditure of the secret service fund of the State Department, so that none of it shall be used in connection with the annexation of St. Domingo.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, opposed the amendments and referred to the fact that the publication of the mode in which General Scott disbursed a secret service fund in Mexico, showing an item of $10,000 paid to a high Mexican official, caused a revolution or at least a pronunciamento in that republic. It would be seen, therefore, that an attempt to govern the secret service fund would not only lead to complications among officials of the United States, but would take from the President any power to deal with foreign officials. He had no difficulty at all about St. Domingo, but he utterly declined to argue that question now. All charges about it would be met and answered at the proper time.

Mr. Eldridge said that the discussion had satisfied him that the secret service fund ought to be abolished as contrary to the genius and spirit of our institutions. The instance cited by the gentleman from Massachusetts, ought to satisfy every one of the impropriety of placing large sums of money in the hands of officials to be disposed of in their discretion, without rendering an account to the people.

The amendment offered by Mr. Wood was rejected.

Without completing the bill, the House proceeded at 2 o'clock to take up the Senate bill to provide a Government for the District of Columbia. It proposes a sort of Territorial Government in the District, with a Governor to be appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who shall hold his office for four years, with a Council of eleven members and House of Representatives of twenty-two members, with a Secretary to appointed by the President for four years, with a delegate in Congress.

The laws of the Legislative Assembly are to be subject to repeal or modification by Congress. There is to be a board of public works, to consist of the Governor and two persons to be appointed by the President. The members of the Council are also to be appointed by the President.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.........JANUARY 20

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.........40 | 11 A. M.......40 | 2 P. M.......42

SUN RISES	7·20	MOON SETS	..
SUN SETS	5·3	HIGH WATER	1·27

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Arrived, steamships Wyoming and Manhattan, from Liverpool.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

N. G. ship Elena, Bohlmand, 54 days from Bremen via Sandy Hook, in ballast to L. Westergaard & Co.

Steamship Rattlesnake, Winnett, 24 hours from New York, in ballast to T. M. Richards.

Steamer Utility, Nickerson, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

Br. bark Countess of Fife, Davidson, 48 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to Peter Wright & Sons.

Bark Caroline, Sjolund, from Newcastle, Nov. 22, with mdse. to Peter Wright & Sons.

Nor. bark Enstatoingen, Jenssen, from Gottenburg, Oct. 8, with iron to Naylor & Co.—vessel to L. Westergaard & Co.

Schr Nellie H. Benedict, Ellis, from New York, with linseed to Stevenson & Son.

Schr B. P. King, Wilkie, 13 days from Port Medway, N. S., with lumber to order.

Schr Com. Stewart, Herron, from Duck Island.

MEMORANDA.

Steamer Hercules, Doughty, hence, arrived at New Orleans at 3 P. M. yesterday.

TO IRON MANUFACTURERS

U. S. LIGHTHOUSE DEPOT,
Office Lighthouse Engineer Third District,
TOMPKINSVILLE, Staten Island, N. Y.,
January 13, 1871.

PROPOSALS FOR SCREW-PILE LIGHT-HOUSES.

SEALED PROPOSALS from Iron Foundries will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 13th day of February, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., for the entire IRON and WOODWORK of TWO SCREW-PILE LIGHTHOUSES, the plans and specifications of which are for inspection at this office. A suitable place will be provided by the contractor for the setting up of the entire structure for inspection and acceptance.

The contractor, who must be a manufacturer of iron, will include in his proposals the cost of taking down and delivering on board the vessels provided by the undersigned for shipment of the same.

Proposals will state the time of completing the structures.

The right to reject any proposals that may be deemed disadvantageous to the Government is reserved.

Proposals will be in duplicate, accompanied by a guarantee in duplicate, with a printed copy of this advertisement affixed to each proposal, and will be addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposal for Screw-pile Lighthouses."

J. C. WOODRUFF,
Lieut.-Colonel of Engineers, U. S. A.,
1 20t2 13 Lighthouse Engineer Third District.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.